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CONTENTS

PAGE

'NODONG SINMUN' Article Hails Kim Il-song's Leadership (KCNA, 10 Sep 77)	1
Soren Cadres Instructed To Explain Kim Chong-il to Compatriots (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jun-Jul 77)	6
Text of Kim Il-song's Thesis on Socialist Education (KCNA, 7 Sep 77)	11
Text of KWP Plenum Decision on Education Thesis (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 7 Sep 77)	49
Aspiring To Give Students at Least One Skill Each (Yim Tae-kuk; MINJU CHOSON, 11 Jun 77)	53
Korean-Chinese Friendship Pact Anniversary Marked (NODONG SINMUN, 11 Jul 77)	57
Message From Soviet Leaders on National Day (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 9 Sep 77)	60
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Ethiopian Leader (KCNA, 12 Sep 77)	62
PRC Envoy Fetes Posts-Telecommunications Delegation (KCNA, 14 Sep 77)	63
Kim Il-song Receives Chuche Seminar Delegates (KCNA, 14 Sep 77)	65
Pyongyang Banquet Honors Madagascar Delegation (KCNA, 12, 13 Sep 77)	70
Ho Tam Welcomes Guests Ho Tam, Remi Conference	
Leaders Send Greetings on Bulgarian National Day (KCNA, 9 Sep 77)	73

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
PRC Philharmonic Society Welcomed in Pyongyang (KCNA, 5, 6 Sep 77)	75
Inspects Film Studio At Mansudae Art Theater	
Chong Chun-ki Receives Gifts From Japanese Companies (KCNA, 13 Sep 77)	78
Greek Party Delegation Ends DPRK Visit 10 Sep (KCNA, 11 Sep 77)	80
Kim Il-song Receives Group of Koreans From Japan (KCNA, 13 Sep 77)	81
Youth Shock Brigades Urged To Accelerate Railroad Electrification (Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 7 Jun 77)	82
North Korean Television Network Analyzed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Aug 77)	86
Products, Location of 30 October Factory Discussed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Aug 77)	87
 Briefs	
Romanian City Friendship Delegation	89
Envoy in Cape Verde	89
Arrivals and Departures	89
Gifts to Rwanda	90
Equatorial Guinea Visitors	90
Ambassadorial Appointments	90
Delegation Departures	90
Chongnyon Delegations	90
Syrian Envoy Leaves	91
PRC Teams Leave	91
Irrigation Facilities	91
Ambassador to GDR	91
Troupe in Madagascar	91
Rawalpindi Visitor	92
Weightlifting Team	92
Bulgarian Embassy Press Conference	92
Italian Friendship Official	92
Dzherzinsky Centenary Celebration	93
Junior Boxing Teams Feted	93
Ore Transport	93
Vehicle Parts Plant	93
Geological Survey Team	93
Coal Transportation	93
Cement Block Production	94
Water Pump Production	94
Ore Production	94
Group From Chiba	94

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S LEADERSHIP

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep, (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 8 September carried an article headlined "Our great socialist fatherland thriving under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Under its subtitle "Our genuine socialist fatherland, the first of its kind in the history of the nation spanning thousands of years" the article said:

To have a genuine fatherland is a key problem on which hinges the rise or fall of a nation and the destiny of a people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The true mother of all people is their native country. We cannot live nor be happy apart from our country. Only by virtue of the prosperity and well-being of the homeland is it possible for us to carve out the road to happiness."

The history of the development of a nation proves that a people without a genuine fatherland is bound to fall into slavish submission and they cannot escape the miserable lot of a sufferer generation after generation, nor can they defend their national dignity.

A genuine fatherland for the masses of the working people is built only by an outstanding leader, and it can advance along the road of independence and sovereignty, prosperity and grandeur only under his leadership.

This truth has been clearly borne out by the dazzling realities of our socialist fatherland which has made a great leap toward progress and civilization, free from age-old backwardness and poverty.

What our people so ardently longed to have in the most rigorous days when our nation stood at the crossroads of rise or fall was a great leader who would save the nation from distress, and the tender bosom of a fatherland that would give them lives.

The respected and beloved leader stood in the van of our people, lighting the world with the radiant rays of chuche. This was a glorious event that brought about a dawn of national resurrection, and heralded the beginning of a new age of the Korean revolution.

The great leader, with his outstanding and tested leadership, guided the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to establish the sovereignty of our nation, and achieved its brilliant victory, thus destroying the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, and putting an end to the period when the dark clouds had heavily hung over the nation.

The respected and beloved leader put forward a unique idea of a people's political power, a new form of power, already in the very first days of his leadership over our revolution, and brilliantly embodied it in the liberated fatherland; he set up the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948, and successfully realized the age-old longing of our people to have a genuine fatherland.

With the founding of the republic by the great leader, the first country of the workers and peasants, a new socialist Korea throwing the rays of the chuche idea all over the world, rose in the colonial east and our people, who had been subjected to poverty, maltreatment, and the absence of rights, became a powerful and dignified nation, a resourceful people of an independent and sovereign state, who independently carve out their destiny, with the power tightly held in their hands.

The great leader, who is possessed of such an iron will and extraordinary leadership ability as clearing away any difficulties and leading the revolution to one victory after another, repulsed the brigandish invasion of the allied forces of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and successfully carried out the deep-going social revolution at the two stages, thus saving again the fatherland from a crisis, and building in this land a rich and powerful socialist country where all people work and live in happiness, free from exploitation and oppression.

The most advanced socialist system ensuring human dignity on the highest plane, the foundations of the independent national economy with its tremendous vitality, the powerful all-people defense system, the flowering national culture, the ever-prospering independent and creative life of the people--all these things that throw rays on the new prosperous socialist Korea are the great creations personally brought about and cared for by the respected and beloved leader.

Indeed, the precious revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has realized all the long cherished desires of our people, shouldering all the heavy burdens of the country and the revolution, will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland.

Under the subtitle "Our great socialist fatherland demonstrating the might of chuche before the world" the article said:

The great leader pointed to the road of building a genuine fatherland for the working masses, and has hewed this untrodden path with originality. Thanks to his outstanding and tested leadership, the position of our nation rose to the highest peak of the times from that of a backward nation in history, and our socialist fatherland is shedding its rays as the greatest and most dignified country in history.

The greatness and dignity of our socialist fatherland find their expression, above all, in that the independence of the nation is most thoroughly defended and exercised by the revolutionary government of the republic which takes the immortal chuche idea as its guiding principle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence."

The government of the republic, which takes the chuche idea as the firm guiding principle of its activities, shapes all its lines and policies in the interests of our revolution and our people, and executes them in reliance upon the strength of our people on the principle of self-reliance.

Making the popular masses the pivot in everything, using one's own brains and independently judging everything in accordance with one's own faith--this is the fundamental stand of our republic in charting all its lines and policies.

As all the lines and policies for all spheres ranging from the spheres, political, economic, cultural, and military [passage as received], to people's living are defined on the basis of sovereignty and independence, the national dignity is firmly maintained, and the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are making successful progress best suited to the aspiration and demands of our people.

The government of the republic, which regards equality and independence as an immovable principle in its external activities, does not tolerate any attempt to violate our national dignity or interfere in the internal affairs of our country. It independently judges all happenings in the international arena, and deals with them by its own faith in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

The greatness and dignity of our fatherland are also expressed in the fact that it has the best socialist system, and most substantially guarantees an independent and creative life to the people.

A country can be called a genuine fatherland of the great people only when it relies on the social system guaranteeing human independence on the highest plane.

Our socialist system set up by the great leader is the best social system which treasures human independence most, and most amply provides an independent and creative life to the working people.

Under our socialist system, where the chuche idea has found its brilliant embodiment, our people have become the proud master of the state power, fully exercising political rights and freely taking part in sociopolitical activities, and are leading a worthwhile and dignified life, infinitely glorifying their political life.

Under our socialist system, the state looks after the material and cultural life of the workers, peasants, and all other working people in a responsible manner; everyone is entitled to have food, clothes, and house [as received] as soon as he is born, and everyone is given the right to work and the opportunity of learning.

Under the state and public care everyone works according to his ability and qualities and brings his wisdom and talent into full bloom free from cares and anxieties about food, clothing, housing, medical treatment, and education. This represents one of the radical changes that have taken place in the life of our people.

Under our socialist system, the independent and creative life of the working people is fully guaranteed by the technical revolution aimed at freeing them from toilsome labor.

Indeed, our socialist system presents the stirring realities of the genuine people's fatherland where human dignity is guaranteed on the highest plane, the society where everyone enjoys happiness free from exploitation and oppression, the society which people had aspired after for centuries.

The might and dignity of our socialist fatherland find their manifestation also in the fact that we have a powerful independent national economy not affected by any global economic fluctuation, and successfully manage economic life by ourselves.

Thanks to the successful implementation of the line of building an independent national economy, our economy is operated by none other than our native technical personnel with our own technology and our own raw materials.

Having an independent socialist national economy, our people have been able to firmly maintain independence in politics, and successfully realize their desire to become an independent, mighty, and civilized nation, and build up powerful defense capacity strong enough to defend ourselves from any aggressors.

The steel-strong unity and cohesion of the entire people, united closely around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the symbol

of the greatness of our fatherland and the source of strength bringing eternal victory and prosperity to our people.

Our people's indestructible unity and cohesion is the great unity and cohesion whose roots were laid after they had found the leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, and which were consolidated in the hard-fought revolutionary wars, and in the gigantic struggle for creations and construction, and whose invincibility has been proven in this course. This unity and cohesion is most solid and purest, and most vital as it is based on our people's unbounded reverence, trust, and ardent loyalty to the great leader.

Cherished deep in the hearts of our people is the firm conviction that the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the nation lies, and the destiny of themselves and their posterity hinges on holding the great leader in high esteem with singleheartedness and following his leadership. It is because of this unity and cohesion based on this pure loyalty that our society represents a purest and strongest biological organism, and an indestructible integral living organization in which the entire people of the country breathe the same air, act in accordance with one thought and one purpose, and strive to achieve the same goal.

Thanks to this great unity and cohesion, we have been able to set epoch-making examples of revolution and construction, weathering out stern trials, and build a new rich and powerful socialist fatherland as we see today. Under the uplifted banner of this unity and cohesion, we are now speeding up our revolutionary march towards the bright future of socialism and communism.

The entire people are united steel-strong around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with one thought and one purpose. Herein lie the solidness of our society and the source of strength, and firm guarantee for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland.

CSO: 4220

SOREN CADRES INSTRUCTED TO EXPLAIN KIM CHONG-IL TO COMPATRIOTS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 37, Jun-Jul 77 pp 50-55

[Reference materials: "Let Us Serve the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il With Loyalty" dated February 1977 and attributed to the Central Standing Committee of the General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan]

[Text] In connection with the fact that several days ago Japanese television, newspapers and radio widely reported on the issue of the successor of the Great Leader, today among our compatriots' doubts concerning this matter are on the rise.

In view of this kind of situation, all Soren functionaries must, in good time, go deep among our compatriots and talk with them so as to give them an understanding of the leader's successor question and see to it that the distorted propaganda of some of our enemies is thoroughly smashed. And all Korean compatriots in Japan, deeply bearing in mind the glory and happiness of having the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor of the Great Leader, should staunchly protect the authority of the respected Leader Comrade politically and ideologically, and be loyal generation after generation, to the very end.

In your talks with our compatriots, advance your arguments in easy-to-understand words so as to be effective, with methods of explanation and persuasion used in such a manner as to dispel all doubts which might possibly arise, and so as to fit the target's level of ideological preparedness and political preparation.

In your discussions aimed at properly acquainting them with the leader successor issue, the following content must be included:

1. The matter of the leader's successor is an extremely serious issue affecting the future destiny of the country and our nation.

--Why has the matter of a successor to the leader become important today?

The revolutionary struggle begun by the leader does not end with one generation but is a difficult, long-range struggle which is carried out over several generations.

Hence, the successor question of who will continue the revolutionary task of the leader and how, has become of importance.

Without correctly understanding the successor question, the revolution cannot traverse the correct road to victory and the generation of revolution will be cut off in mid-course.

Today, 60 years after the October Socialist Revolution and 30 years after the establishment of a socialist state following World War II, the matter of shifting the revolution from the first generation to the second generation is assuming importance.

Therefore, the matter of the leader's successor is an urgent question which must be properly understood in any country which is carrying out a revolution today. The profound experiences and lessons of the international communist movement concerning this problem teach us what kind of person to have as the successor of the leader. Then, what kind of person can be the successor of the leader and how must he be prepared?

1. The successor of the leader above all must be a communist revolutionary endlessly loyal to the leader.

* Loyalty to the leader--this is the most important trait of a successor.

2. The successor of the leader should come not from the same aging, established generation as the leader, but from a new generation.

* Revolution must be handed down from generation to generation. To do this, the successor must come not from the same generation but from the next generation.

3. The leader's successor must inherit everything of the leader's while the leader is still alive and must be respected and admired by the masses of the people and recommended by them as the only successor of the leader. In other words, a period of preparation is necessary.

Thus, the matter of the leader's successor is an extremely serious problem of whether the revolution will be completed generation after generation, and is connected with the future destiny of the country and the nation.

2. The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sole successor of the Great Leader.

--How is the matter of the leader's successor being resolved in our country?

Today the peoples of the fatherland and the compatriots in Japan are highly recommending the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor of the Great Leader, as the wise leader of our people.

This is a felicitous event, portending happiness and glory for our people.

--Why is it that our people have come to have the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the Great Leader?

That is because the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an eminent genius of revolution who combines in his one person all the traits of a leader's successor, genius-like intellect, outstanding leadership art and noble communistic virtue.

* Enemies are referring to the successor issue as a "hereditary system" and the like and are creating a commotion. However, this is malicious slander and vilification. The fact that the Respected Leader Comrade is the sole successor to the Great Leader is not because he is his son, but rather because more than anyone else the Respected Leader Comrade possesses all of the traits as a perfect successor of the leader and he is sincerely respected, admired and revered by the people.

If that is so, then just what kind of person is the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is advocated as the sole successor of the Great Leader by our people?

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great communist revolutionary who is infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader. Infinite loyalty to the Great Leader is the most noble trait possessed by the Respected Leader Comrade.

* The Respected Leader Comrade often tells the comrades in the fatherland, "Even if I were to die in the course of carrying out the glorious task entrusted to me by the Comrade General Secretary, it would be an honor", and he works without even taking time to rest.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding ideological theorist who embodies perfectly the revolutionary thought of the Great Leader and who is further developing Kimilsongism.

* The Respected Leader Comrade has prescribed the revolutionary thought of the Great leader as "a system of chuche thought, theory and method" and decided to call it Kimilsongism. This is something performed only by the successor of a leader, as Lenin instituted Marxism and Stalin instituted Leninism.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a tested leader of revolution who embodies the Great Leader's leadership art and leadership methods and who is brilliantly embodying these in practice.

* Slogans which stir people's heartstrings, and which are seen and heard in the newspapers and radio of the fatherland, such as "Production, study and life--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!"; "Work, study and produce in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"; and "All forward to the speed battle" were all produced by the Respected Leader Comrade himself.

* The Respected Leader Comrade, who has inherited the kind intent of the Great Leader, created the "70-day battle speed" in 1974 when the initial combat of the grand socialist construction was launched, and directed an all-out assault in advance of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, thereby creating the miracle of completing the 6-year plan 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule in terms of industrial production.

* Today people are calling Korea a "Kingdom of the Arts" and a "Kingdom of Song" but all the revolutionary songs, including "Song of Kumgang-san" were produced under the direct guidance of the Respected Leader Comrade. The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the benevolent people-oriented leader of our compatriots in Japan and of our people, who possess intact the noble communist virtues of the Great Leader.

The Respected Leader Comrade, who possesses an infinitely noble character, who endlessly cherishes the revolutionary comrades and who warmly looks after the laboring peoples and our overseas compatriots with kin-like feelings, perfects at a sublime level the great communist virtues.

* Specific thing to relate in a touching manner.

The Respected Leader Comrade shows his benevolent love and even greater solicitude also towards our Chosen functionaries and the compatriots in Japan.

* The Respected Leader Comrade, who loves the compatriots in Japan with kin-like affection, helps out our functionaries and compatriots each time they visit the fatherland, taking care of everything from their sleeping and eating accommodations to sightseeing schedules.

In particular, this year the sending of precious gifts by the Great Leader to all 1,800 chapters of Soren also involved the warm love of the Respected Leader Comrade, who was seeing to it that the kin-like love of the fatherly leader would be realized even better.

Now, as we have said, because the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has in his person all that a successor to the leader must have, the people of the fatherland and compatriots in Japan are infinitely respecting the Respected Leader Comrade as "a living model of the Kimilsongist", "a genius of thought and leadership", "the future brilliant sun of communists" and "the benevolent paragon of the people-oriented leader."

Because the Respected Leader Comrade is this kind of great, outstanding person, our people will attend him with loyalty generation after generation, upholding him as the sole successor to the Great Leader and as our wise leader.

How glorious and proud we are to have the wise leader Kim Chong-il as the successor of the Great Leader!

3. We must uphold with loyalty the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il together with the Great Leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Upholding the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is emerging as an important problem not only for the Korean revolution but also for the development of the movement of the Korean residents in Japan. [two lines illegible]

Should it happen that the movement of Korean residents in Japan not accept the wise leader, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the sole successor of the Great Leader, the achievements of Soren's patriotic work which were achieved through arduous struggle would be destroyed and the compatriots in Japan would be placed in danger of reverting to the bitter position of the sorrowful past when they were all despised. To accept the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the wise leader, is to inherit and develop forever, generation after generation, the Great Leader's great task of chuche in the movement of the Korean residents in Japan. The only road to developing generation after generation the movement of the Koreans in Japan, which is being led by the Great Leader, is to revere from the bottom of our hearts the Respected Leader Comrade, who is the only successor to the Great Leader.

In order for our compatriots to inherit and develop the Great Leader's chuche task generation after generation, how must we attend the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il?

First of all, we must attend and serve the Respected Leader Comrade with a heart of spotlessly clean loyalty.

We must staunchly protect the lofty authority of the Respected Leader Comrade.

* At present, enemies at home and abroad are frantically distorting and slandering the leader's successor in order to destroy the absolute authority of the Great Leader and of our people, which is increasing among the people's of the world with each passing day. We must not rashly believe Japanese television and newspaper reports, but must see things correctly from the point of view of the fatherland and Soren.

We must accept the words of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sincerely and carry them out thoroughly.

* The intent of the Respected Leader Comrade is precisely the intent of the Great Leader and all guidelines set forth by the Leader Comrade are based on the revolutionary thought and teachings of the respected and beloved leader. We should see to it that not just ourselves, but all our families and our posterity, are infinitely loyal to the respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Deeply enshrining in our hearts the glory and happiness of having our Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the Great Leader, as the wise leader of our people, we must repay with loyalty the lofty trust and deep favor of the Great Leader and the Respected Leader Comrade by doing everything in our power to hasten the attainment of the fatherland unification, which they have been so anxious about.

CSO: 4105

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S THESIS ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 7 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 September (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published "Theses on Socialist Education," which he authored, at the 14th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Follows the full text of the immortal classic work of the great leader, "Theses on Socialist Education."

The party and state of the working class that have seized power are faced with the weighty task of building socialism and communism. The building of socialism and communism makes it imperative to continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system, and to vigorously push ahead with the struggle for taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Of the two fortresses of the building of communism, it is of greater importance to conquer the ideological fortress. Only when people, the masters of society, are reeducated in communism can the fundamental question of the building of communism be solved, and the material fortress be also taken with flying colours. The party and state of the working class, therefore, should use their best efforts to conquer the ideological fortress by reeducating people in communism during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the revolution and construction vigorously.

Education is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality. The question of education acquires still

greater importance in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence.

Since the first day of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our party has paid close attention to educational work. At every stage of the revolution our party mapped out a correct educational policy and carried it out thoroughly, the whole party and state bending every effort on educational work.

Thanks to our party's correct educational policy and wise leadership, the remnants of colonial slave education have been completely eliminated in a short period of time, and an advanced socialist system of education established in our country. And brilliant successes have been achieved in public education and in the training of native cadres. In our country today, compulsory 11-year education is universal, with all members of the rising generation studying to the best of their abilities at state expense. An army of intellectuals numbering one million have grown up and are managing the state, economic and cultural institutions with credit. Our working people, once left far behind modern civilization, are all working as masters for socialist construction with the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above. A new era of socialist culture has opened in this land where once prevailed ignorance and darkness.

Today we are confronted with the momentous task of further developing the educational work of socialism in conformity with the demands of the revolution. The realities of today, when the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--are deepening generally, demand urgently that socialist education be further developed. By accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions, and stepping up the technical revolution actively through the development of socialist educational work, we must move up the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

1. The Fundamental Principle of Socialist Pedagogy

Socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being.

Man can be an independent and creative social being only when he possesses the consciousness of independence and creative ability. His independent consciousness and creative ability are not born. No man possesses ideology and knowledge from birth. Through education, man acquires an independent ideology and the knowledge of nature and society, and cultivates the creative ability to recognize and alter the world.

The aim of socialist education is to rear men into communist revolutionary cadres who are independent and creative. Socialist education should serve in the interests of the socialist system and the revolutionary cause of the working class by bringing up men to be communist revolutionaries who wage a devoted struggle for society and the people, for socialism and communism.

For socialist education to fulfil its aim and mission, the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy should be thoroughly applied to educational work.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing, and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies.

Revolutionary ideas, profound knowledge, and a strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man. Only when a man has communist ideas, profound knowledge, and a strong body can he be a genuine communist revolutionary and participate in the revolution and construction as a master.

Revolutionization and working-classification of men is a legitimate demand of the building of socialism and communism, and a basic revolutionary task confronting the party and state of the working class in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the outdated ideas persist in the minds of men for a long time, and the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism continues. Without a vigorous struggle for revolutionization and working-classification it is impossible to root up the old thinking lingering in the minds of men, and to stop the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration. Close equipment of men with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the communist world outlook through an intensified struggle for revolutionization and working-classification is indispensable for overcoming the corrosive action of all backward ideas, and for consolidating and developing the socialist system.

Revolutionization and working-classification of men is a fundamental question arising in the upbringing of communist revolutionaries.

Man is a social being that thinks. Thinking determines the value and quality of a person, and regulates all his activities. The remoulding of men is, in essence, the remoulding of thinking, and what is basic to the upbringing of communist-type men is to arm them with communist ideas. Only when a man is armed with communist ideas can he acquire the quality of a communist-type man and display a high degree of independence and creativeness.

Arming with communist ideas is essential for a man to study hard and turn his knowledge to better account in the revolution and construction. Only he who has the revolutionary ideas of the working class can see to it that every bit of his learnings is practical, and can devote all his wisdom and talents to the great work of building socialism and communism. Learnings not based on the revolutionary ideas of communism are of no use at all.

Socialist education, therefore, should naturally be the process of the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize men. In socialist education, the main emphasis should be laid on ideological education, and the chief efforts should be directed to arming people with communist ideas. The content and method of socialist education should be geared to the purpose of revolutionizing and working-classizing people, and all conditions and means of education should tend to the remoulding of their thinking.

A communist-type man should possess a deep knowledge of nature and society in addition to communist ideas.

Acquisition of scientific knowledge constitutes an important condition for the all-round development of man, and is the basis for the establishment of a scientific world outlook. The creative activities of man for reforming nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge. Only when a man has a profound knowledge of nature and society, as well as communist ideas, can he become a communist equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, and developed comprehensively and participate purposefully in the struggle for remaking and altering nature and society.

Socialist education should attach importance to the question of equipping people with the profound knowledge of nature and society and with up-to-date techniques. It should impart to the people a systematic knowledge about the achievements of science and technology gained by mankind, and cultivate their power of cognition and action to understand the world deeply and reform it in a revolutionary way.

A strong body is the physical guarantee for the intellectual and material activities of man. Without a strong body a man cannot hope for independent and creative activities. Socialist education should actively help men develop their physical strength.

The thinking, knowledge, and physical strength of a man are closely inter-related. In socialist education, which is aimed at fostering comprehensively-developed men of a communist type, independent and creative men, both intellectual and physical culture should be conducted as an integrated process, while priority is given to ideological training.

In order to carry on the work of socialist education satisfactorily, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles:

First, the party spirit and the working-class spirit should be embodied in education.

Education in a class society always assumes a class character. In its class essence, socialist education is an education of the party and the working class.

The party spirit and working-class spirit is the life and soul of socialist education and the decisive factor guaranteeing success in educational work. Only the education of the party and the working class can rear men to be revolutionaries true to the party and the revolution, and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism.

What is most important in developing socialist education as party and working-class education is to establish our party's monolithic ideological system.

Socialist education must be guided solely by the party's revolutionary ideas and conducted in conformity with them.

The guiding idea of our socialist education is communism, the chuche idea. Communism, the chuche idea, is the ideological, theoretical, and methodological basis of socialist education. Communism, the chuche idea, gives correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work, and shows the direction in which socialist education should develop. Socialist education must be firmly guided by communism, the chuche idea, which must be applied thoroughly in all spheres of educational work.

The line and policy of the party reflect its intentions and requirements. The whole educational work must be organized and conducted in accordance with the party line and policy, and class work must be based on the party policy.

Socialist education must be carried out under the party's guidance. Apart from the party's leadership, it is impossible to carry through the party's intentions and political requirements in educational work. By strengthening the party's leadership, we must rid educational work of "liberalism" and irregularities, and establish a revolutionary discipline to conduct all work of education in conformity with the party policy.

The establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system in educational work is aimed at training people to be revolutionaries unboundedly loyal to the party. All media of socialist education must be made to serve the training of people as revolutionary fighters faithful to the party, and education in loyalty to the party should be the keynote in the whole process of educational work.

The work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system in the educational sphere is closely linked with the struggle to defend the party politically and ideologically. We must prevent the infiltration into this sphere of ideological elements alien to the party and unsound inclinations, and fight vehemently against the slightest manifestation of them.

In order to develop socialist education into party and working-class education, it is necessary to give it a working-class edge.

To give education a working-class edge means drawing a clear line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class, and between communism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work, and thoroughly defending the interests of the working class and fully meeting their demands.

The class struggle continues in socialist society. If we fail to give a sharp working-class edge to educational work, but give spotty education which obscures the distinctions between the working and the capitalist class, people may get spotty and so may society. In educational work, the party and state of the working class must always adhere to their class position and revolutionary principle, and solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work in keeping with the interests and demands of the working class.

In order to defend the interests and satisfy the demands of the working class in education, a struggle should be launched against all non-working-class elements. We must completely eliminate the survivals of feudalism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work so that socialist education will develop in conformity with the nature of socialist society and the aspirations of the working class. We must prevent the infiltration into the educational field of reactionary bourgeois ideas and degenerate modes of life spread by imperialists and their lackeys and, in particular, guard against the penetration of bourgeois educational theories. We should fight relentlessly against all opportunist ideological trends, including revisionist educational theories that negate the party and working-class character of education, and preach the non-ideological character and "liberalization" of education. Thus, we will safeguard the party and working-class character of socialist education, and ensure its purity in our country.

Secondly, chuche must be established in education.

Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit, and the masters of the revolution and construction in each country are its people themselves. Every country has different environment and conditions, and also different revolutionary tasks. Therefore, socialist education must become chuche-oriented education that makes teaching and training conform with the realities of one's country and the interests of one's people, and trains people as masters of the revolution in one's country.

What is important in establishing chuche in education is to creatively solve all problems in educational work from an independent position.

Socialist education is a creative work to develop the living men who live and act in specific circumstances. There can be no educational theory or

experience that fits the specific circumstances and conditions of all countries. We must creatively solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work by our own efforts in keeping with our country's realities and the interests of the Korean revolution.

In order to establish chuche in education, the main emphasis should be put on things of one's own country in instruction, and people should be taught to be acquainted well with things of their own.

Koreans should carry on the revolution in Korea and build socialism and communism in Korea. If Koreans want to fulfil their role satisfactorily as masters of the Korean revolution, and assume responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country, they must know well about Korea's past and present, and about the Korean revolution.

Our education is required to arm people with our party's policy and brilliant revolutionary traditions, and acquaint them well with the history, culture, nature, and geography of our country. Only when our people know well about their country and revolution can they correctly solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction by effectively tapping all potentialities of the country, and fight devotedly for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause with the pride that they are engaged in the Korean revolution under our party's leadership and with close attachment to the country and the people.

As for foreign science and technology, they should be taught from the standpoint of chuche to suit our specific conditions and actual situation. If we fail to critically accept even advanced science and technology to suit our actual situation, they cannot benefit but rather adversely affect our revolution and construction. The purpose of learning and introducing foreign things should always be to get better acquainted with our own things, and to carry out our revolution and construction more efficiently.

We should reject flunkeyism towards great powers and dogmatism in education. If they are tolerated in education, all brands of opportunist and reactionary educational theories and ideological trends may flow in, and it will become impossible to develop educational work in the interests of our revolution and our people. We should categorically repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism, and develop socialist education into a chuche-oriented, revolutionary education.

Thirdly, education should be combined with revolutionary practice.

Education was born from the needs of practice and serves practice. Only when linked with practice, can education fulfil its mission.

Socialist education should be integrated with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism. Only then can it contribute to the cause of socialism and communism.

The combination of education with revolutionary practice is an indispensable requisite for bringing up people to be revolutionary cadres of a communist type equipped with effective, working knowledge and practical ability.

Practice is the starting-point of cognition, the criterion of truth, and the motive power for the development of theory. Revolutionary practice helps people cultivate [word indistinct--?practical] ability and gives them a revolutionary tempering. By acquiring both the knowledge of the world and [word indistinct--?practical] ability, man becomes the most powerful being in the world.

Only when education is closely linked with revolutionary practice can every bit of knowledge imparted be useful to the revolution and construction, and can it train people as socialist and communist builders with living knowledge and practical ability. A theory purely for theory's sake, and knowledge for knowledge's sake detached from revolutionary practice, are utterly useless in our society. In socialist education, universal principles and theories should be taught to the students in close combination with practice, and education be conducted in such a way that all theories and learnings can actively help towards unravelling problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Education should always be kept in close touch with the realities. Educational work should be susceptible to the pulsating realities of our country, and all aspects of education, including its content and methods, should be further improved and perfected in keeping with the developing realities.

Fourthly, the socialist state should take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work.

Socialist education is a weapon of the socialist state for ideological and cultural training. Through educational work, the socialist state functions as cultural educator. The socialist state should be responsible for organizing and conducting educational work to accelerate the communist education and training of people, and hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work.

Socialist education is a work with people to develop them as men of a communist type. Giving priority to the remoulding of men and to the work with people is the decisive guarantee for success in all work.

The revolution and construction should begin with the education and training of people. The socialist state should always attach primary importance to educational work in organizing and carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and stick to the revolutionary stand of solving all matters by properly educating and training people.

The socialist state should organize and conduct educational work on the principle of educating and training all members of society constantly.

Socialist education is a popular education serving the working masses. Socialist pedagogy should contribute to ceaselessly educating and training all members of society so that all of them are reared as communist-type men possessing independence and creativeness.

Continued education of all members of society is an essential demand for the building of socialism and communism. Only by constantly educating all members of society can the differences in the ideological, technical, and cultural standards of people be eliminated, and the working-classification, revolutionization, and intellectualization of the whole society be successfully realized.

The socialist state should establish an advanced system and rational programme for the uninterrupted education of all members of society, and vigorously push forward the education of the rising generation and adults, and the training of its own cadres.

The socialist state should assume the responsibility for providing necessary conditions for educational work.

In socialist society, where the means of production are owned by the state and society, and educational institutions are directed by the state, educational work can be successful only when the state guarantees it responsibly.

It is an honourable duty of the socialist state serving the people to afford necessary conditions for education. The socialist state should be fully responsible for adequately providing all necessary conditions for educational work--the training of teachers, building of schools, arrangement of educational facilities, and preparation of teaching materials and tools and school fixtures.

2. The Content of Socialist Education

The content of education characterizes its nature and quality.

The content of socialist education should be so composed as to revolutionize and working-classize people, and bring them up to be men of a communist type well prepared mentally, morally, and physically, and developed versatilely. The content of socialist education should be thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic.

1) Politico-Ideological Education

Politico-ideological education holds the most important place in socialist education. Only through proper politico-ideological education is it possible to rear the students into revolutionaries equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, and the ideological and moral qualities as befitting communist-type men. And only on the basis of proper politico-ideological education can both scientific and technological education and physical culture be conducted with success.

What is of paramount importance in politico-ideological education is to equip students firmly with the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook indispensable for men of a communist type. The students can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction, independent and creative revolutionary workers, only when they are firmly armed with the chuche idea.

In socialist education, primary attention should be paid to imbuing the students with the chuche idea, and everything should be subordinated to this.

In order to arm the students with the chuche idea, education in the party policy and the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened.

All the lines and policies of our party proceed from the chuche idea and embody it in themselves. The party line and policy should be brought home to students systematically and comprehensively so that all of them clearly understand their essence and correctness and have unshakable faith in them.

Our party's brilliant revolutionary traditions contain rich ideological contents necessary for arming people with the chuche idea and revolutionizing them, and have a great influence upon them. Through intensified education in the revolutionary traditions, we should acquaint the students fully with the historical roots of our party and revolution, and enable them to deeply grasp the ideological system of chuche, the immortal revolutionary achievements, the valuable fighting experiences, the revolutionary method and popular style of work acquired during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The education in the party policy and in the revolutionary traditions should be conducted with the main emphasis on fostering fidelity to the party. All the children and students will thus be moulded into revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the party who, firmly armed with our party's revolutionary ideas, resolutely support and defend the party and, rallied closely around it, carry through its lines and policies without reservation.

Next in importance in politico-ideological education is to intensify revolutionary, communist education so as to firmly equip the students with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and communist morality.

Faith in communism and revolutionary optimism are a lofty moral quality of revolutionaries who fight for communism. The justness of the communist cause, the inevitability of its victory, and the bright prospects of communism should be made known clearly to the students so that they believe firmly in the victory of communism and fight for it with all devotion. The students should be armed with the spirit of loving the future, and the idea of the continuous revolution.

The kernel of communist ideology is the class consciousness of the working class and the main content of communist education is class education. By intensifying class education we should make sure that all students fight selflessly for the interests of the working class with an unwavering working-class viewpoint, and on a firm working-class stand. It is particularly important to educate them to hate the enemy of the revolution. Those who do not hate the enemy of the revolution cannot fight resolutely against the enemy nor can become true revolutionaries. By infusing the students with hatred for imperialism, and for the landlord and capitalist classes, we should make certain that they fight resolutely against the class enemies and the exploiting system.

Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism, and a principle of action for the communists. We should educate all students to rid themselves of individualism and selfishness, and work, study, and live on the collectivist principle of "one for all and all for one," and struggle devotedly for the interests of society and the people, for the interests of the party and the revolution.

Love for work is one of the most salient traits of the communists. All students should be educated to regard work as sacred and honourable, to like work, to observe labour discipline willingly, and to participate conscientiously in common work for the good of the collective and society.

Education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened. Socialist patriotism is the spirit of loving the socialist homeland with its working-class power, socialist system, independent national economy, and brilliant national culture. All students should be led to have national self-respect and pride, ardently love the country and the people, cherish the fine national traditions and heritages, and fight self-sacrificingly for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland. The students should be taught first to take loving care of their desks and chairs and, further, to treasure all common property of the state and society, and manage the nation's economic life assiduously and methodically.

The students should be armed with proletarian internationalism. All our students should be educated to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them, and to fight staunchly for the victory of the world revolution.

Children and students should be educated in the spirit of abiding by the socialist law. The socialist law is the rule of action and norm of life which everyone in socialist society should obligatorily observe with a high degree of political consciousness. All students should be induced to respect the state law and observe it voluntarily, and to wage a principled struggle against violations of legal order.

Children and students should be taught to acquire communist morality and the socialist way of life. All students should be made to do away thoroughly with the outdated moral conceptions and conventions, abide by the communist moral standards willingly, and live in a revolutionary manner consonant with the socialist way of life.

The process of the development of a man's ideological consciousness is closely related with the process of his growth. Therefore, politico-ideological education should be intensified gradually from the earlier to the older age, from the lower to the higher stage of education. Kindergarten education should start with giving the children the general idea of social phenomena and sprouting their political and ideological awareness, and as they grow, and education proceeds to a higher stage, ideological education should be intensified and the standard of education raised gradually to make them deeply understand the essence and fundamentals of social phenomena.

2) Scientific and Technical Education

Scientific and technical education is aimed at acquainting students with the achievements of advanced science and technology gained by mankind, and developing their ability to apply them.

This education should give general and specialized knowledge.

The first task is to give good general education.

General knowledge is indispensable to every member of socialist society. Good general education at school is essential for enabling the learners to acquire a many-sided knowledge about nature and society, and to build up a sound foundation for learning up-to-date science and techniques in their specialties. Complete general secondary education is given through the universal 11-year compulsory education in our country.

Instruction in general basic knowledge is of importance in general education. The main emphasis in primary and general secondary education should

be on teaching the pupils the general conception and essence of things and phenomena, as well as the rudiments of the laws of their change and development, and especially on imparting [to] them the general knowledge of elementary scientific branches such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

The rudiments of technology should be taught, as well. The students should be initiated into the fundamental principles of production and technology, into the know-how of electricity and machinery and other basic technical knowledge. In general secondary education, all students should be encouraged to acquire at least one kind of technique that is related to modern production processes in our national economy.

In socialist education it will not do to divorce students from productive practice by leaning on giving general basic knowledge alone at the expense of technical education, and also to turn general secondary education into vocational one by exceedingly emphasizing technical education at the expense of education in general basic knowledge. General secondary education should not fail to give sufficient general basic knowledge combined well with the teaching of basic techniques.

Proper art education is necessary at the stage of general education. In primary and secondary schools, the teaching of art subjects should be strengthened so that all pupils acquire the basic knowledge needed for appreciating and creating literary and art works, and the artistic ability to play at least one kind of musical instrument, as well as rich aesthetic sentiments.

Next, good specialized education should be given.

This education should be given at the stage of higher education following the complete course of general secondary education. Only by strengthening specialized education is it possible to train competent technical personnel and specialists, and successfully realize the intellectualization of all members of society.

Specialized education in natural science is required to acquaint the students well with the basic principles and theories of natural science and the latest achievements in this field, and to give them the knowledge necessary for solving new scientific and technical problems arising in the revolutionary practice.

Specialized education in social science is required to make the students grasp fully the objective law of social progress and the theories on the class struggle, and on the strategy and tactics of the revolution. It should also make them acquainted with the valuable successes and experience gained by our party in solving in a unique way the difficult and complex problems in all fields of politics, economy, and culture. The students should likewise be cultivated with the ability to give profound

theoretical explanation and publicity to the party line and policy, and to offer correct scientific clarification of the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction.

In specialized technical education, modern technology should be taught. The students should be initiated deeply into the principles of modern production and technological engineering, and made to acquire the specialized knowledge of some branches of technology. At the same time, they should be trained to master the skills to handle efficiently the automation installations and other up-to-date technical equipment.

The content of scientific and technical education should be supplemented and enriched ceaselessly in compliance with the needs of actual life, and on the basis of the fresh achievements of science and technology.

Scientific and technical education should be keyed wholly to the party policy. Instruction in all subjects should be based thoroughly on the party policy, and linked to the specific realities of our country. We should thus make sure that the students learn what is badly needed for our revolution and apply their knowledge and techniques admirably to revolutionary practice.

3) Physical Education

Physical education is aimed at developing the bodies of children and students, and preparing them well for work and national defence.

The sound bodies of children and youth are essential for the revolutionary struggle, and for the building of a rich and strong society. Their strong bodies, built up through effective physical training, will make it possible to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction and increase the might of the nation.

Physical education is of importance not only in increasing the physical strength of children and youth, but also in tempering their minds and will and enhancing their cultural level. Through sports activities, children and students will cultivate courage, audacity, fortitude, and perseverance, and increase their sports techniques and cultural attainments.

All educational institutions should give adequate physical training to the students. This education should be strengthened particularly in the primary and secondary schools bringing up children in the stage of most vigorous physical growth.

Physical training at school should centre on strengthening the students' bodies and developing their physiques symmetrically. It should agree with the natural and geographical conditions of our country, the bodily features of our people, the sexes and ages of children and students, and the physiological requirements of their bodies.

Physical culture, which tends to increase the statures of children and students and develop their physiques harmoniously, should be conducted systematically, and physical training for national defence should be promoted.

Physical culture and sports should be popularized and made an everyday need of the masses of people. At school, collective physical culture and sports activities should be conducted regularly with the participation of the great majority of the students.

The students' after-school sports activities should be organized widely. Widely varied physical culture and sports activities, including exercises during recesses, collective running, mass games and athletic meets, should be organized, and various sports circle activities should be conducted actively at school so that all students strengthen their bodies always and master more than one sports technique.

3. Methods of Socialist Education

Socialist education can be successful only when it is conducted by scientific and revolutionary methods. We should adopt scientific and revolutionary methods of education in conformity with the objectives and mission of socialist education and do educational work use methods.

1) Heuristic Teaching

The main form of education is teaching, and the basic method of teaching is heuristics. This method enables students to correctly understand what they have been taught and, accordingly, the objectives of education can be achieved successfully.

Heuristic teaching is the most superior method which conforms with the nature of socialist education and the law of cognition.

By nature, socialist education requires methods of teaching that promote the students' independence and creativeness. Heuristics lead students to understand the contents of teachings through their own positive thinking, and thereby greatly promote and develop their independence and creativity.

The subject of cognition is man. Only through his own positive thinking can man recognize the essence of things and phenomena. The heuristic method of teaching stimulates the thinking faculty of students, and helps them easily [to] penetrate the essence of things and phenomena.

In our schools, the teaching of all subjects should be done by heuristic methods.

In heuristic instruction, various teaching techniques should be correctly applied to suit students' preparedness and characteristics on the basis

of enhancing their self-consciousness and activeness, and ensuring the logic, system, and sequence of the contents of teachings.

What is important in heuristics is to give an illuminating explanation through talks and conversations. Explanation should be vivid, convincing, and perfectly logical so that students can easily understand the contents of teachings.

In order to positively develop students' thinking, discussion and debate should be held extensively and, in particular, the form of questions and answers properly applied. The form of questions and answers is our party's traditional method of study, the superiority of which has already been proved clearly in practice. The active introduction of this method is a guarantee for enabling students to have an extensive and profound understanding of the contents of teachings.

Education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration plays an important role in giving students a vivid idea of things and phenomena and of scientific principles and developing their active thinking. At school, the contents of teachings should be visualized to suit the characteristics of the subjects and the up-to-date visual aids of various forms widely used so as to improve visual and demonstrative education.

The ideological education of students should be given through explanation and persuasion.

Only when the students themselves comprehend and respond to communist ideology can it be their firm faith. Therefore, ideological education should not be conducted by coercive methods or by cramming, but always by explanation and persuasion, so that students understand and sympathize with the advanced ideas for themselves. As for defectives and laggards, too, we should persuade them properly so that they come to see and correct their defects and shortcomings for themselves.

Explanation and persuasion should be done tirelessly and perseveringly to suit the individual characters and preparedness of each student.

Exercising influence by positive examples is one of the fundamental methods of ideological education.

Positive examples constitute an active criticism of the negative, and teach people convincingly how they should work and live. They are therefore a powerful driving force in overcoming the negative among people, and fostering and developing things new and progressive.

Children and youth are sensitive to new things, have a strong sense of justice, and like to follow the others' examples. So, positive examples can arouse great sympathy in the children and students and be widely generalized.

The heroic struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunner is a paragon that teaches the truth of genuine struggle and life to the younger generation who have not gone through the ordeals of the revolution. Schools should make vigorous efforts to educate the students through the influence of the brilliant examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

Good examples afforded by students have a tremendous influence, because they are connected directly with their own life. Their positive examples should be found out in good time and generalized widely so that all of the students incorporate them in their study and life. Meanwhile, their positive aspects should be actively promoted and developed so that they can overcome their own negative aspects by themselves.

2) Combining Theoretical Education With Practical Training, and Education With Productive Labour

Combining theoretical education with practical training is an important means for rearing students to be communist revolutionaries equipped with a living, useful knowledge. Theories obtained from books turn into a working knowledge applicable to revolutionary practice only when their truth is substantiated in practice, and they are combined with the ability to apply them.

In school education, lessons and lectures should be properly combined with experiments and practical training so that students will digest all that they have learned in class, and develop an ability to apply it in practice. In school education, it is especially important to give productive and specialized trainings in an effective way. Productive training at the stage of secondary education should be conducted with a view to bringing the students to acquire the basic technical know-how of modern production, as well as technical skills to handle machines, equipment, and labour implements. Productive and specialized training at the stage of higher education should be conducted with stress on the students' mastering scientific principles and up-to-date technical skills in their respective specialty.

Practice should be intensified in the subjects of study that require skill and dexterity. Practice should be based on scientific theories and principles, and conducted systematically and in due order so as to enhance the students' independence.

For the students to acquire a living, comprehensive knowledge in the actual life, visits to old revolutionary battle-fields and historical revolutionary sites should be arranged according to plan, and inspection tours made regularly to public, cultural, and educational establishments, factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Education and productive labour should be combined properly.

Productive labour, which is the most important form of social practice, is a powerful means to transform nature, develop society, and educate and remould people. Through productive labour man recognizes and remakes nature and society, and transforms his ideological consciousness and qualities. The participation in productive labour by the students who are engaged in academic pursuits independently of productive labour, is of great importance for their own revolutionization and working-classification, and for improving the quality of education. Through productive labour, the students undergo ideological tempering, model after the revolutionary spirit and organization of the working class, consolidate their knowledge gained at school, and cultivate their ability to put it into practice, accumulate experience in the realities, and develop their work skills.

Pedagogical requirements should be fully met in drawing students into productive labour. We must guard against both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work, and the tendency to draw students excessively into this labour. Students' productive labour should be organized rationally so that it will be conducive to their education and training.

3) Intensification of Organized Life and Socio-Political Activity

In order to train children and students politically and ideologically and educate them in a revolutionary way, it is necessary to intensify their organized life and socio-political activity and combine them closely with class work.

Organized life is a furnace for ideological training, and a school for revolutionary education. Through their organized lives in the Juvenile Corps and the League of the Socialist Working Youth, children and students receive ideological education and undergo revolutionary training, and cultivate their sense of organization and discipline. Only through a revolutionary organized life will communist revolutionary cadres equipped with lofty ideology and strong organization grow up.

What is important in intensifying the organized life of students is to make sure that children and students participate consciously in the organized life with a correct viewpoint and attitude towards it. Organized life is immediately a political life and a process of maintaining political integrity. Children and students must regard their participation in the organized lives of the JC and LSWY as the greatest honour, as a sacred duty, and must carry out voluntarily and conscientiously the assignments and obligations under the rules of their respective organizations.

In the organized lives of the JC and LSWY, criticism should be intensified while laying the main stress on ideological education. Only the organized life in an atmosphere of criticism can train students politically and ideologically and give them revolutionary education, and contribute to

bringing up communist revolutionary cadres. Criticism and self-criticism must be intensified among the students and, especially, the meetings to sum up their organized life must be conducted on a high politico-ideological level.

To intensify the students' organized life, the function and role of JC and LSWY organizations in schools should be enhanced. These organizations are political guardians who protect the students' political integrity and their close educators. They must exert great efforts to protect and control the students' political integrity, and to educate and train them politically and ideologically. They should give assignments to the students in keeping with their age, preparedness, and psychological characteristics, and help them carry them out properly, opportunely review how their assignments have been carried out, and give them new assignments so that every student is always on the move.

It is important to lead students to take part in extensive socio-political activity.

To the students socio-political activity is a practical activity that enables them to apply what they have learned at school to the reality; it is a revolutionary activity that contributes directly to the building of socialism. By drawing the students extensively into socio-political activity, we must train them from their early years to be true masters of society who dedicate themselves to the struggle for the benefit of society and the people, to be competent social and political activists who can educate, organize, and mobilize the masses.

The students should be made to form various propaganda teams, such as party-policy propaganda teams, scientific propaganda teams, and sanitary propaganda teams, to explain the party policy to the masses and widely disseminate scientific and technological knowledge, as well as cultural and sanitary knowledge. We should also lead them to step up activities of sanitary guards and greenery guards, as well as various good-conduct campaigns, such as the campaign to create JC and LSWY forests, and campaign to aid the building of socialism.

Particularly important in the college and university students' socio-political activities is to lead them to take an active part in the three-revolutions team movement. We must ensure their participation in this movement in a planned way so that they will actively help the carrying out of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, and thereby further temper themselves politically and ideologically.

4) Combination of School and Social Education

Receiving organizational and systematic education at school, the students are at the same time educated through their life in social surroundings. Therefore, in order to educate the younger generation properly, we should,

while strengthening school education, correctly educate the students wherever they receive educative influence, and closely link school and social education.

The combination of these two forms of education is the major characteristic and advantage of socialist education stemming from the nature of the socialist system. In socialist society, where the solidarity and cooperation among the working people constitute the basis of social relations and collectivism, the basis of social life, school, and society have the common goal and interests with regard to the education of the rising generation. This is a firm guarantee for turning the education of the rising generation into a work of the whole society, and for closely combining school and social education.

If we are to link school and social education correctly, we should vigorously push ahead with social education on the basis of enhancing the decisive role of school education.

In socialist society, social education plays an important role in developing the students to be communist-type men. Social education serves positively for educating the students politically and ideologically and disseminating among them the knowledge of science and technology, literature and arts, as well as the techniques of physical culture and sports. We should properly conduct social education to afford a support to school education, and to consolidate and supplement the achievements gained in school education.

What is important in strengthening the social education of the students is to enhance the responsibility and role of social educational institutions, and make good use of social educational facilities and propaganda and educational media.

Social educational facilities, such as the students and children's palaces, students and children's halls, the Juvenile Corps camps and libraries, are dependable centres for the education of the students. Relying on these facilities, we should regularly organize political and news lectures, scientific seminars, and public discussions, and unfold activities of various groups on a wide scale.

Schools and social educational institutions must strengthen their mutual ties, and the teachers and the staff of these institutions must closely work together in the education of students. They must regularly discuss problems of the education of students, and exchange experiences and keep step with each other in the education of the students.

Home is a cell of society. While at home, children and youth receive considerable educational influence. We must see to it that their homes are revolutionized, and that the socialist way of life is thoroughly established there so that home life itself will exert revolutionary

influence on the students. Their parents must be exemplary in socio-political life and in the building of socialism, and always be frugal and courteous so that each word they utter, and each action they take, will be instructive and modelled after by their sons and daughters.

Social environment has great educational influence on children and youth. The content of the broadcasts, press, and films must always be revolutionary and a healthy spirit of life fully established in the whole of society, thereby everything the students see and hear in society will be instructive to them.

5) Simultaneous Conduct of Preschool, School, and Adult Education

Socialist education must become an all-round, continued education that educates all members of society throughout their lives from childhood to old age.

The thinking and quality of a man are formed from the cradle, and consolidated and developed all through his life. Man's cognition of the world deepens as the days go by, and mankind's knowledge and experience are enriched constantly. In order to train all members of society to be communist-type men equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and profound scientific and technical knowledge, it is essential to educate them uninterruptedly from childhood to old age.

The way of constantly educating all members of society throughout their lives is to properly combine and simultaneously conduct preschool, school, and adult education.

The preschool, school, and adult education of men are successive stages of education corresponding to the stages of their growth, and make up a continuous process of their education.

Preschool education is the first process of human education. Since a man's thought is formed and his intellectual faculties develop from his childhood, it is important to give him correct education and implant good habits in him from his tender age.

In preschool education the main stress should be placed on laying the foundations for school education. At kindergarten, while laying emphasis on revolutionary ideological and moral education, the children should be given proper education needed for their mental development, and deep attention should be paid to raising their cultural level, and building up their bodies. It is particularly important to give one year of compulsory preschool education at a high qualitative level, and thus prepare the children well for school education.

Kindergarten education should be conducted to suit the psychological features of the children through a proper combination of varied forms and

methods, such as lessons by visual aids and demonstration, and teaching by songs, dances, and games.

School education is the education of men in the most important period of their life. In their young years their world outlook is formed, their faculties of inquiry and cognition are active, and their bodies grow quickly. Therefore, school education has a decided bearing on the establishment of the world outlook of men, and the formation of their personal qualities.

The fundamental task of school education is to rear all members of the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres armed with a revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge. Through secondary education, the youth should be moulded into men with the skeleton of a revolutionary world outlook and perfect secondary general knowledge, and through higher education, they should be trained to be revolutionary workers firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and modern science and technology.

Adult education is the education of the working people who are engaged in socialist construction. It is of great significance in consolidating and developing their revolutionary world outlook, and continually raising their level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards.

Man's ideological consciousness is not immutable, it can change according to conditions and environment. Science and technology do not mark time but continue to develop. Even those who, through school education, have established a revolutionary world outlook and acquired a high level of science and technology cannot consolidate and develop their revolutionary world outlook, and cannot keep abreast of the developing reality, unless they receive continued education. Therefore, adult education should be promoted to consolidate and develop the achievements of school education, and to keep raising their cultural and technical standards in conformity with the developing reality.

Adult education deals with the working people whose level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards vary. In our country today, the objects of adult education are those who were unable to receive regular schooling in former days, but have attained the intellectual level of middle school graduate or so through adult education programmes, those who have received secondary education at regular schools, and those who have received higher education.

In order to improve adult education it is necessary to set up various institutions of adult education in keeping with the specific features of the working people at different intellectual levels so that all of them study under the educational programme suited to their respective level.

Profound attention should also be paid to educating cadres to meet the requirements of the developing reality. While reeducating them through

various refresher course systems according to plan, we should make sure that they attend the Saturday studies and Wednesday lectures without fail, and regularly study for 2 hours every day.

We must see that under the slogan of "The whole party, all people and entire army must study!" a revolutionary habit of study is established throughout the nation, and that all members of society, young and old, study and study hard.

4. The Socialist Educational System in Our Country

Socialist education work can be successful only when it is based on an advanced educational system consonant with the nature of socialist society. The socialist educational system of our country constitutes a basic guarantee for applying the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and achieving the objective of socialist education.

The historical roots of our socialist educational system were laid during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we set forth a revolutionary line of education based on the chuche idea and, in pursuance of it, conducted educational work by unique forms and methods. In this course, priceless experience was gained in training revolutionaries and our party's glorious traditions of revolutionary education were established. The new educational system created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitutes the prototype of the socialist educational system of our country.

In the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, we abolished Japanese imperialism's colonial system of slave education and set up a popular, democratic educational system as part of the socio-economic reforms for the building of a new country. The democratic educational system was further consolidated with the progress of the revolution and construction, and gradually developed into a socialist educational system. At the stage of the completion of the socialist revolution and full-scale promotion of socialist construction, the system, content, and method of education were reorganized in compliance with the requirements of socialist society, and the socialist educational system was fully established.

Our socialist educational system is a revolutionary one which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and a most popular educational system under which the state bears full responsibility for providing all people with an opportunity of learning.

We should further consolidate, develop, and perfect our socialist educational system, whose advantages and vitality have been proved beyond dispute in actual life.

1) The System of Universal Compulsory Education

The socialist educational system is, in essence, a system of universal compulsory education. Socialist education is an all-people education aimed at training not a small section of people, but all members of society into men of a communist type. In our society, everyone has the right and obligation to receive education. The educational policy pursued by our party and state concerning the institution of the educational system, distribution of educational institutions, and introduction of free education, is all based on the principle of giving education to all the people without exception.

What is basic to compulsory education is compulsory schooling.

In a short span of time following liberation, we set up a large number of schools at all levels ranging from primary schools to colleges and universities, and established a well-regulated democratic educational system and, on this basis, introduced universal compulsory education stage by stage with the advance of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundation. The universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, and the universal 9-year compulsory technical education in 1967, and since 1972, universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force which gives 1-year compulsory preschool education and 10-year compulsory school education.

The universal 11-year compulsory education is a free compulsory education which provides a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age. The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific educational system and the most thoroughgoing free education, and combines general education and technical education on a high level.

Our party pursues the policy of making all working people study obligatorily in some kind of educational system, while giving compulsory education to the younger generation at regular schools.

Our party has set up various forms of study-while-working educational systems, along with the regular educational system, and managed them admirably to ensure that not only the children of school age, but all the working people study without exception. In accordance with the wise policy of the party, all the working people, including those adults who were denied an access to learning in the exploiter society in the past, are able to receive systematic education, and everyone has attained the cultural and technical level above the standard of middle school graduate. In our country today, under the guidance of the party and the state, all the working people make it a rule to study for further improving their cultural and technical, political and theoretical levels.

The universal compulsory educational system should be further developed and perfected in keeping with the inevitable demands of the building of socialism and communism.

For the consummation of the universal compulsory education system, the universal 11-year compulsory education now in force should be further consolidated and, on this basis, compulsory higher education be introduced in the future.

In order to eliminate the distinctions between mental and physical labour and build a communist society, it is necessary to elevate the cultural and technical standards of all members of society considerably and intellectualize the whole of society. Intellectualization of the whole society can be realized only when all members of society study in some kind of higher educational institution. For this, higher education, too, should be made compulsory. Only when even higher education is made compulsory will the universal compulsory education system, as a socialist educational system, be perfected.

For the present, we should make preparations for the introduction of compulsory higher education while making efforts to successfully ensure universal 11-year compulsory education. And at a certain stage in the future, we should expand higher educational institutions in a big way and gradually go over to the introduction of compulsory higher education. In increasing the higher educational institutions, the main stress should be laid on the expansion and development of the study-while-working educational system. Then we should see to it that higher education is given to all youths who have received universal 11-year compulsory education, without adversely affecting the labour front of socialist construction.

In order to ensure greater success in universal compulsory education, the educational institutions should be distributed to different areas in a rational way. To correctly distribute educational institutions regionally is of great significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions on a nationwide scale, reducing the differences between town and country, and developing all regions of the country in a proportionate way.

Educational institutions should be rationally distributed in urban and rural communities, and in industrial and agricultural zones, by taking into consideration the regional characteristics of the country and the general balance. Higher educational institutions should be distributed on the principle of meeting the state demands for native cadres, and building up comprehensive bases of cadre training in all provinces.

It is important to rationally arrange the composition of higher educational institutions by the scientific branches. On the basis of a correct calculation of the state demands for native cadres in each period, universities and colleges and their faculties and courses should be formed properly

by the scientific branches, and the sizes of their student bodies determined correctly. In particular, with the progress of socialist and communist construction and the great development of natural science and technology, the proportion of the section of natural science and technology should be markedly greater than that of the liberal arts section.

2) The System of Universal Free Education

Compulsory education becomes genuine only when it is given free of charge. The compulsory education which is not guaranteed by free education cannot be called compulsory education. What fundamentally distinguishes the compulsory education in socialist society from the so-called "compulsory education" in capitalist society lies in the fact that the expenses of educational work are borne by the state to actually provide the people with the right and freedom to study. State-financed universal free education is possible only in socialist society where the means of production and educational facilities are owned by the state and the people, and the interests of the state and the people in education work coincide with each other.

The most thoroughgoing free education is ensured in our country on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people.

Immediately after liberation, when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, we already took measures to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students of specialized schools and colleges and universities with state scholarships. In the postwar years, universal compulsory primary education and universal compulsory secondary education were free. In 1959, state-financed universal free education was introduced in all educational institutions of our country.

Now we give universal 11-year compulsory education entirely free of charge, and give free education to all children and students studying at educational institutions of all levels from kindergarten to institutions of higher learning. Not only school education, but also all forms of social education are free, and adult education for cadres and working people is also given at state expense. The proportion of educational expenses in our state budget of expenditures is very great, and it is on the systematic increase from year to year.

Our system of state-financed universal free education is firmly guaranteed by the popular policy of our party and state, which stint nothing for the education of the rising generation and the training of native cadres, and by the evergrowing independent national economy.

With the development of education work, and the consolidation of the economic foundations of the country, the state should build up educational

institutions and facilities better, supply all students with textbooks and school things free of charge, and bear even the expenses of the students for their collective life in hostels.

3) The Educational System of Studying While Working

The educational system of studying while working is a superior educational system which enables the working people in different branches of socialist construction to study under some kind of educational system while continuing with their productive activities and their own work.

Besides the regular educational system, our party set up the spare-time educational system on the principle of giving education not only to the rising generation, but also to the working people, including workers and peasants, and to the entire people without exception, and steadily developed it to meet the demands of the realities. Today, this educational system consists of educational forms, such as working people's senior middle school, factory higher specialized school, factory college, correspondence and evening courses, and the regular study system of cadres and working people.

This educational system makes it possible for the working people to continue their study without leaving their posts of socialist construction, thereby ensuring success in all-people education.

The regular educational system alone is not enough to realize all-people education. Since there are working people who enjoyed no opportunity of learning in the former exploiter society, the regular educational system is limited in its scale and term of education, and educational work and socialist construction need to be pushed forward simultaneously. The educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people, and makes it possible to give schooling to all people continuously while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction. In our country today, there is no one without education, and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life. Herein lies the correctness of our party's educational policy of developing the full-time educational system and the spare-time educational system simultaneously, and one of the great advantages of the spare-time educational system.

The educational system of studying while working makes it possible to train large numbers of competent cadres equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook, and versed in both theory and practice, and it closely combines educational work with socialist construction.

Those studying under the spare-time educational system are student-producers and functionaries on the job. Mainly engaged in practical activities, they study theories in compliance with the urgent requirements

of revolutionary practice, and directly apply the theories they have learned to their practical activities for socialist construction. For them, study and practical activities are an integrated whole. The educational work through the spare-time educational system is fully in accord with the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, and it is a very effective way of bringing up competent revolutionary workers required in socialist and communist society.

As almost all the spare-time schools are attached to the regular educational institutions and production enterprises, teachers, education facilities, and conditions for experiments and practical training are easily available. Besides, the spare-time educational system does not affect the problem of manpower in socialist construction, for it enables the students to study without being detached from productive activities and from their own work.

We should give full play to the superiority of the educational system of studying while on the job, and further develop it in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

Since universal 11-year compulsory education is in effect, the system of working people's senior middle school will become unnecessary in due course of time, and the higher educational system and regular study system of cadres and working people will remain in the future as the basic form under the spare-time educational system. In order to give higher education to all members of society in accordance with the party policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, it is necessary to further expand and strengthen the higher educational system of studying while working. In particular, factory colleges should be further expanded, their educational work improved, and farm colleges set up in the rural areas to give higher education to the rural functionaries and agricultural workers.

4) The State System of Bringing up and Educating Children

In order to bring up children to be masters of society and reserves of communist builders, they should be reared and educated collectively in modern facilities from childhood. If children are brought up collectively, they are accustomed to organizational and disciplined life and develop collectivist ideas and communist moral quality from childhood, and this greatly helps their mental development and physical growth.

Our party and the government of the republic have always devoted great efforts to the work of bringing up children under public care. After liberation, we set up nurseries and kindergartens in towns, factories, enterprises, and state farms, and operated them with large state funds, and thus established a system of bringing up and educating children under public care. Even in the difficult circumstances of the fatherland liberation war, the work of bringing up children under public care was

not discontinued, but such epochal measures as setting up a large number of baby homes and orphanages and rearing war orphans there were taken. After the foundations of an independent national economy were laid, and the socialist system established in the postwar years, the state work for nursing and educating the children entered the stage of full-scale development. With the planned investment of funds by the state, and through a movement involving the whole society, numerous modernly equipped nurseries and kindergartens were built everywhere in town and country, and their operation was improved systematically.

This led to the establishment in our country of a solid socialist system of nursing and educating children, under which all the preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Our state system of bringing up and educating children is the most progressive system of nursing and bringing up the children which embodies the communist principles in rearing children.

Bringing up children collectively under public care is an important communist policy. Socialist and communist society is a society based on collectivism, and collective education is the basic form of training communist-type men. Only by nursing and educating children collectively in social surroundings is it possible to rear them to be men with truly communist quality.

That the state and society bear the expenses of nursing and educating children is also based on the communist principle. In our country the work of bringing up and educating the children is conducted entirely at state and public expense, and in this connection all children enjoy completely equal state and social benefits, irrespective of the occupations of their parents and the quantity and quality of the labour they put in.

The state system of nursing and educating the children should be consolidated and developed further still.

The institutions for bringing up and educating children should be further modernized and managed well, and the level of nursing and educating children be raised steadily on the basis of socialist pedagogy. In order to rear and educate the children better, and actively guarantee the social activities of women, the weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens should be established step by step and operated on an extensive scale.

Supply service to the nurseries and kindergartens should be further improved. A well-regulated state system of supply to the nurseries and kindergartens should be established, and foodstuffs, playthings, teaching tools, and furnishings, medicaments and nursing facilities needed in bringing up and educating children should be supplied adequately.

5. The Duty and Role of Educational Institutions, Guidance, and Assistance to Education

The educational work in socialist society is an honourable and important revolutionary task assigned to the educational institutions and educationists. In socialist society, educational work is a party and state work and a concern of the whole society. In order to carry on socialist education smoothly, the functions of educational institutions and the role of educational workers should be enhanced, and the party guidance, state support, and social assistance to educational work should be realized firmly.

1) The Mission and Duty of School

In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution. Through educational work, school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The mission of school in socialist society is to bring up the rising generation into men of a communist type, and create native cadres on the basic principles of socialist pedagogy.

Bringing up the new generation to be communist-type men is a work for the everlasting prosperity of the country. The rising generation represents the future of the country, and is the successor to the revolutionary cause. After all, the future of the country and the revolution depends on how the new generation is brought up.

Bringing up native cadres is a decisive guarantee for energetically promoting the revolution and construction. Cadres decide everything. Without cadres well prepared politically and ideologically, and technically and practically, we cannot successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society, nor can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science and technology of the country.

School should actively contribute to the cause of socialism and communism by working efficiently to rear the new generation into men of a communist type, and to train native cadres.

In order to fully discharge its mission, school should correctly organize and carry out the work of educational administration before anything else.

What is fundamental in educational administration is to ensure that the work of educating the students go through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly.

The first process in the pedagogical processes is to map out the education programme. The educational administrative organs and institutions of higher learning should draw up education programmes well on the basic

principle of socialist pedagogy, and in conformity with the demands of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country, and with the processes of the development of the ideological consciousness of men and the law governing the processes of acquiring science and technology, and should correctly carry them out.

The educational administration of schools should give guidance to the teachers so that they may make adequate preparations for teaching. The cardinal point in preparing for teaching is to map out good teaching plans. The educational administration of schools should check up the teaching plans drawn up by the teachers without fail and complete them through collective discussion. When teaching new subjects and giving lectures on new problems, model lectures or demonstration lectures should be organized without fail.

The educational administration of schools should guide the teachers so that they teach the students well what is set forth in the education programmes.

The key problem in the guidance of instruction work is to maintain the political and ideological principles and scientific accuracy in teaching. The educational administration should see to it that teachers thoroughly establish chuche in instruction work, and base the lessons strictly on the party policy, and impart to the students working knowledge useful for the revolution and construction. Besides, the latest achievements of science and technology should be introduced quickly to further enrich the content of teaching, and to steadily raise the scientific and theoretical level of instruction.

The educational administration should guide the teachers so that they improve the methods of teaching, and correctly give all forms of lessons envisaged in the teaching schedule, including lecture, discussion about subjects, experiment and practice, and preparations of papers on subjects.

The educational administration should regularly examine and take note of how much the students have digested, what they have learned, and organize the work of improving their scholarly performance.

Regularizing and standardizing school work is an important task of the educational administration.

This means that educational work should be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the scientifically arranged pedagogical processes, and that the revolutionary system and discipline is established in school.

A scientific system of educational administrative guidance should be established in school; educational work [should] be geared up thoroughly to the demands of the pedagogical processes; and the whole work of the school

educational administration, from the drawing up of educational plans to their implementation, should be organized and guided in a unified way.

Strict educational discipline of correctly carrying out the education programme should be established in school. Correct implementation of the education programme is a legal task assigned to school and the first and foremost educational discipline. School should establish the revolutionary discipline of exactly implementing the education programme and unconditionally and thoroughly carry out teaching schedules and teaching programmes.

School should guide the extra-curricular activities and political and organizational life of the students with responsibility.

In socialist society, school is entirely responsible for the education of the students. That is why school should be responsible not only for teaching work, but also for the extra-curricular activities of the students, and should properly organize and guide not only the studies of the students, but also their organizational life and socio-political activities.

Educational environment of school should be arranged well, and school should be managed assiduously.

Arranging good educational environment and assiduously managing school is of importance in correctly discharging the mission and role of school as the organ for ideological education and the base for the cultural revolution, and in training the students to be fine workers who are learned and enlightened, and [to] manage the economic life of the country frugally.

Educational environment of school should be arranged in a way befitting the organ for the ideological revolution, and conducive to the education of the students. In school, all educational environment should be created so that it can contribute to cultivating the students with fidelity to the party, helping them deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the party policy, and enhancing their revolutionary consciousness. Moreover, school should be built up in such a way as to help the students to consolidate what they have learned and know the realities of the country.

School should be built up like the base of the cultural revolution and be managed assiduously. In school, classrooms, study rooms, laboratories and all other facilities should be managed in a cultured way. A mass-based management system should be established, and all the teaching staff and students should participate in the work of assiduously managing school as masters.

2) The Position and Role of Teachers

Teachers are directly in charge of educational work. In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the party and the revolution.

The primary task of teachers is to teach well. Teaching is the primary revolutionary task assigned to them. Teachers must teach the students well and, at the same time, responsibly guide them in their studies and life after school.

In order to educate the rising generation properly, teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves before anything else.

Unless teachers are revolutionized and working-classified, they cannot revolutionize and working-classify their charges; and unless they are communists themselves, they cannot train their charges to be communists.

The basic means for revolutionizing teachers is to strengthen their political organized life. Teachers should strengthen their organized life in party and working people's organizations, and intensify criticism in particular.

Teachers must steadily temper themselves through practical revolutionary activities. Educational work is their major practical activity. They should put their talents and energies into educational work and, in this course, temper themselves politically and ideologically. They should go among the workers and farmers to actively carry on their socio-political activities, and spread science and technology among them while learning from them.

Teachers must steadily raise their qualifications.

The qualifications of teachers decide the quality of education. To teach well, teachers must not only be steadfast politically and ideologically, but also have high scientific and theoretical qualifications. If they are to teach one, they must know ten.

Teachers must first acquaint themselves well with the party policy, and be versed in their respective specialty. They should also have the knowledge of various fields, including the elementary scientific knowledge, and know well the internal and external situation, the specific conditions in our country, and educational theory and methods. College and university teachers must have academic degrees or titles in the subjects they major in, and teachers in common education should all become qualified teachers.

In order to raise their qualifications, teachers must establish the revolutionary habit of study. All teachers must study regularly, study energetically, and read a great deal.

It is necessary to strengthen the organizational work and guidance to raise the qualifications of teachers. Model and demonstration lectures, scientific discussions, and meetings for exchanging experiences should be organized frequently, and state examinations held regularly to test and judge teachers' qualifications.

In order to bring up students to be communist revolutionary cadres, the role of LSWY and JC instructors at school should be enhanced.

LSWY and JC instructors at school must directly organize and guide the organized lives of students and pupils in the LSWY and JC and train and protect them politically. They should be responsible educators who guide the life of students and pupils after schools.

The role of nursery school and kindergarten teachers should be raised.

Nursery school and kindergarten teachers are social caretakers and educators of children. They should bring up and educate the youngsters in communism, and pave the way for preschool children to school education.

The training of teachers must be strengthened.

A well-regulated system should be established to train teachers, and high priority given to teacher training. Teacher-training centres, such as normal and teachers' colleges, are "seedbeds" for the education of the younger generation.

Only when teacher-training centres educate their students proficiently can they turn out excellent teachers prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically; only then can all children and students be brought up to be able revolutionary workers. Good boys and girls should be selected and admitted to teacher-training colleges, and the level of teaching raised decisively at these colleges.

Teacher-training institutions must also pay great attention to the training of school LSWY and JC instructors, and nursery and kindergarten teachers.

Teachers on the active list should be reeducated tirelessly. A system should be established to reeducate the teachers, and teachers in active service reeducated according to plan so as to keep their qualifications always in step with the requirements of the developing reality. Short training courses in teaching should be organized regularly, the integrity of instruction ensured, and its quality raised constantly.

3) The Party Guidance of Education

Strengthening the party guidance of education is a decisive guarantee for developing socialist education fully into a party and working-class education, and successfully solving all problems arising in educational work.

Party guidance of education is, in essence, a guidance based on politics, a political guidance. The central task in the party guidance of education is to fully apply the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work, and properly control and guide educational work so that the party's educational policy is implemented correctly.

Party organizations must, above all, control and guide educational work at school. School is the basic unit of education of students. Party organizations must always be informed of the work of schools, and guide them so that they may carry on educational work to suit the demands of the party and the interests of the revolution.

Party organizations must give proper guidance to the work of educational administration organs. The party's educational policy is concretized and put into effect by these organs. Party organizations should guide them to raise their role to correctly implement the party's educational policy and strengthen the state guidance of educational work.

It is necessary to build up the ranks of teachers solidly and work with them properly.

Party organizations must build up the teaching staff firmly with good people who are closely armed with the party's monolithic ideology and have a firm working-class stand and high scientific and theoretical qualifications. Among teachers there must be no one who has not established the party's monolithic ideological system.

Party organizations must tighten teachers' political organized life, and buckle down to their ideological education. In this way they will guide all teachers to strive to revolutionize and working-classize themselves, and improve their scientific and theoretical qualifications, and display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the education of the rising generation.

Work with students must be done well.

The chief revolutionary task assigned to students is to study well. Party organizations should guide students to regard studies as their primary revolutionary task and study energetically. A revolutionary habit of study must be established particularly among university and college students. Thus, all of them will be well versed in their specialized subjects, and master at least one foreign language, and acquire all necessary qualifications of native cadres before graduation.

Party organizations must responsibly guide the organized and ideological life of students, and direct great efforts to their political education and organizational tempering.

Party organizations must lead LSWY and JC organizations at school to perform their role satisfactorily. They should appoint good persons as LSWY and JC instructors at school, and always educate them well. They also must see that LSWY organizations at all levels direct their main efforts to work with school children and student youth, and must intensify their guidance of school LSWY and JC organizations.

Party organizations must correctly direct the student enrolment of colleges and universities on party and working-class principles. Institutions of higher learning must admit young people who have completed secondary education and have been tempered through work or in the army, are fully prepared ideologically to serve the party and the revolution, and are good at their studies.

In order to intensify the party guidance of higher education, party committees in colleges and universities must enhance their role.

Higher learning institutions have large bodies of teachers and student party members, and departments and chairs and students have their own party organizations. These institutions organize and carry out independently all kinds of work of educational administration, beginning with the charting of education programmes. Therefore, raising the role of their party committees to properly guide all their work is a major guarantee for success in the work of higher education.

The principal task facing university and college party committees is to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party among the teachers and students, and train all students to be able cadres, fine builders of communism, as required by the party. These party committees should responsibly organize and conduct the work of implementing the party's educational policy, and collectively discuss all important problems confronting universities and colleges, adopt proper measures and carry them out successfully. The party committees must solidly build up their organizations and LSWY organizations in universities and colleges, raise their function and role, and always control and guide the organized and ideological life of the teachers and students.

4) State Guarantee and Social Support for Educational Work

Enormous indeed are the material needs of socialist education which lets all members of society study. Also, socialist education needs modern conditions for education. Only when a state based on a strong independent socialist economy responsibly guarantees educational work can the tremendous material needs of education be met and modern educational conditions provided.

The state must steadily increase investments in education, and adequately provide all conditions needed for education.

The state must give precedence to the construction of school buildings in keeping with the increasing number of students and the requirements of the developing reality, and build fine school laboratories and bases for practice. It must also amply provide textbooks, school things, various teaching tools and furnishings, and continue to improve and modernize them. It should build up the centres producing educational apparatuses and materials to supply them according to plans.

The state must build up good social educational establishments. It must construct many modern social educational establishments, including the students and children's halls and the JC camps.

In socialist society, all members of society must take part in educational work, and the whole society must render active support to this work. In socialist society, all working people should be educators of the young people and ensure educational work.

The working people, as parents of students, should always guide and help their sons and daughters in their studies, and pay deep attention to the social education of all children and youth.

We should conduct a widespread campaign for social support to lay the material foundations of schools. All factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms should become supporters' organizations to give actively material and manpower aid to the adjacent schools. Publishing houses, factories, and enterprises must send new books, machines and equipment preferentially to schools if they are needed for educational work.

* * *

It is a sacred and honourable revolutionary duty for communists to conduct educational work well. This constitutes an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution, and gives promise of a brilliant future for the prospering fatherland. We should develop socialist education to new heights on the basis of the successes already achieved in our educational work.

We should train all members of the new generation to be dependable builders of communism by educating them properly, and thus make them fine successors to our revolution. We should make a new turn in training our own cadres to meet the demands of the developing reality, and train more able cadres actively serving the revolution and construction. We should establish the revolutionary habit of study across the nation, and lead all members of society to work while studying and study while working to steadily raise their cultural and technical attainments.

The correctness of our party's educational policy has already been proved clearly in practice. We will carry through the theses on socialist education which embodies the party's educational policy, and thus achieve greater successes in socialist education.

CSO: 4220

TEXT OF KWP PLENUM DECISION ON EDUCATION THESIS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 7 Sep 77 SK

[*"Text of Decision on the Socialist Education Thesis"* adopted by the 14th plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, has put forth a great thesis on socialist education, brightly illuminating the road to socialist and communist education and construction. The thesis on socialist education is an independent educational program embodying the great chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Based on the profound principle that the people are masters of all things and control them, the socialist education thesis elaborates ways to develop the working masses into innovative and creative social elements, and to independently resolve all problems posed in socialist education in accordance with the basic revolutionary conditions and the country's circumstances. The thesis is a great communist educational program delineating the correct road to the upbringing of communist revolutionaries. It clearly delineates the ways to capture both the ideological and material bulwarks of communism by revolutionizing, proletarianizing, and communizing the people, and developing them into complete communists gifted with knowledge, virtue and strength.

The socialist education thesis is an encyclopedic revolutionary document which gives comprehensive, scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical questions raised in socialist education. The thesis provides detailed treatment of the essence and basic principles of socialist education, the rules and regulations for implementation of socialist education, and the content and methods of socialist education. It also contains revolutionary guidelines for, and the duties and functions of educational institutions in consolidating and further developing our country's most advanced socialist system, and in intensifying and improving socialist education, and party guidance, national guarantees, and socialist assistance in regard to educational tasks. Indeed, the thesis on socialist education is a great encyclopedia, and a great communist educational program which presents extensive ways and directions for the solution of educational problems posed in the process of socialist and communist construction.

The thesis is the basic guideline which the party and state of the working class must thoroughly observe to indoctrinate and remold the people in a revolutionary manner, to capture the ideological fortress of communism, and to vigorously accelerate the overall revolutionary struggles and construction projects. The thesis is the brilliant fruition of the distinguished ideology, theory, and activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, with his genius insight, grasps the needs for revolutionary development in due time, even foresees the distant future on a scientific basis, and always finds creative solutions to all problems from the chuche point of view.

Deeply cognizant of the function and influence of education on social development and the remolding of men, from the outset of his assuming command of the Korean revolution the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth creative ideology and theory on the revolutionary education of the people without regard to established theories or experience. As the revolution and society advanced, the great leader developed and improved his ideologies and theories, thus producing a great chuche educational document.

The socialist education thesis, embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-type educational work in all aspects, is immortalized as a paramount monumental work of our times due to its profoundity, logic and creativity. The thesis is the precious fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader who has upheld education for the past half century as the basic key to the victory of revolution and construction, and to the nation's bright future, and has brilliantly developed it. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a revolutionary education line based on the chuche concept at the initial stage of the revolution, and gained valuable experience in bringing up revolutionary workers with his unique ways and means. Thus he established our party's glorious educational tradition in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

At every stage and phase of revolutionary development since the nation's independence, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly delineated the direction and methods for educational tasks, and he energetically led the struggles of our party and people for their accomplishments. Through this process he gained rich experience, and scored achievements in all sectors of socialist education.

The thesis on socialist education sums up the brilliant successes and achievements scored, and experience gained in socialist education under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership. The thesis is the great offspring of the lofty communist virtue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always treasures the working masses and strives hard to bring them up into self-reliant and creative people, and to thoroughly prepare the younger generations to be active future workers of the fatherland and successors of the revolution. The thesis on socialist education extensively embraces the chuche-based

educational ideology, revolutionary educational theory, immortal exploits and lofty communist virtue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and bears great significance in the upbringing of communist revolutionaries, and in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working classes as a whole. The thesis on socialist education authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes a comprehensive systematization of communist educational theory and its embodiment on the highest plane.

In assuming sovereignty, the working class and party faced imminent tasks of eradicating the old fashions in socialist education, and of building a genuine road to communist education. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has constructed a new road to communist education by laying down socialist educational theory and successfully implementing it.

Thanks to the great educational thesis authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we possess a perfect socialist education guiding theory, and can develop socialist education on the right track so as to train communists in conformity with its revolutionary nature and mission. By presenting a perfect communist educational program, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has further enriched the treasurehouse of the chuche idea, and made a new immortal, historical contribution to the development of the working class' revolutionary ideas. The thesis on socialist education authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a militant slogan and an ideological, theoretical, and practical weapon for forcefully accelerating our people's revolutionary struggles and construction projects.

Having an ideal communist educational program, our party and people will bring about a new turn in educating the younger generation and training our own cadres, and successfully carry out the three revolutions so as to make our revolutionary forces stronger, and more vigorously promote the cause of chuche and that of socialism and communism. In accordance with the thesis on socialist education authored by the great leader, our country will be able, at an early date, to accelerate intellectualization of the whole society, to rapidly narrow the gap between manual and mental labor, and to join the ranks of countries boasting the world's most advanced science, technology, industry, and agriculture.

The thesis on socialist education authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will give great revolutionary momentum to the just national salvation struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people. Visualizing their future against the rapidly improving and developing socialist educational system of North Korea, with the emergence of the thesis on socialist education authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the South Korean youths, students, and people will more vigorously struggle against the reactionary education policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in order to obtain freedom and democracy and the right to learn, and to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification.

Indeed, it is a great honor, joy, and pride for our party, all party members and workers to possess the thesis on socialist education, which provides an ideal solution to training communists--one of the most important tasks in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism.

Fully approving and supporting the thesis on socialist education authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the plenary meeting hereby adopts it as a programmatic document of our party for building socialist and communist education. The party organizations at all levels are expected to keep the party members and workers informed in depth of the thesis on socialist education authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and to firmly advocate and thoroughly implement the creative ideology, distinguished theory, and revolutionary policy measures it sets forth, so as to score great new upsurges in all sectors of socialist education, and vigorously accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the ultimate victory of the revolution.

[Signed] The KWP Central Committee

CSO: 4220

ASPIRING TO GIVE STUDENTS AT LEAST ONE SKILL EACH

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Jun 77 p 2

[Article by reporter Yim Tae-kuk: "To Have Students Acquire One or More Technical Skills--At the Mundok County Administrative Committee"]

[Text] With the three major technical revolutions gaining in depth and scope, today's reality demands that technical education be intensified to better train students as useful workers of socialist construction strong both in theory and practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to build socialism and communism, the new generation must be raised as civilized and fully developed functionaries possessing general fundamental knowledge as well as modern technical skill."

The Mundok County Administrative Committee, holding high the instruction of the great leader, is achieving considerable successes by substantially helping county schools further strengthen technical education with the aim of giving at least one skill to each student so as to become useful workers of socialist construction.

The country administrative committee has directed much attention first to raising the quality of education in strengthening the guidance to technical education for students.

The country administrative committee has assigned functionaries to the task of understanding the current status of technical education and of extending assistance.

A guidance member who went to the Masan Senior Middle School analyzed the teaching pattern of the teacher in charge of the basic subjects on mechanics, and helped greatly in raising the quality of teaching on the structure and operating principle as well as the operation of tractors.

Another guidance member, who went to the Ipsok Senior Middle School, was able to give considerable help in setting up more effective test labs but showed some shortcomings when it came to providing substantial guidance in the contents of teaching.

Although varying in degree, the same phenomenon has occurred in some other functionaries.

This has a great deal to do with a lack of deep understanding in such matters.

Having learned a lesson from this experience, the county administrative committee started to pay more attention to making thorough preparation for functionaries to be involved in the expansion of technical education.

The county administrative committee brought home to functionaries the great leader's teaching on intensification of technical education and, at the same time, led them to study collectively the contents of basic subjects on mechanics, and provided the right conditions for learning the structure, operating principle and operation of tractors and many other agricultural machinery.

And, for the purpose of raising the level of guidance of functionaries through actual work experience, a program was organized to give concentrated assistance to one school every month.

The county administrative committee established the Sangp'al Senior High School as the model unit and organized a guidance program for the school with the aim of generalizing.

The actual situation at this school was that it was well organized for giving instruction on the structures of various farm machines and their operating principles but extracurricular practice guidance was not satisfactory.

The reason was traced to the fact that the whole task had been left to the teacher in charge of the technical subjects without relying on schoolwide attention to execute it.

For the purpose of raising students as useful workers of socialist construction equipped both with theory and practice, and in particular, having students acquire at least one skill within a short period of time, it was important to raise the role of the responsible teachers.

Administrative committee functionaries explained, with live examples, the position occupied by rural senior middle schools in the pursuance of the rural technical revolution and the role to be played by students, who will upon their graduation go to work in rural villages, and formulate political organizational work to make all teachers intensify the struggle for thoroughly implementing the party's educational policy on closely combining education with productive labor, theory with practice.

Administrative committee functionaries had all teachers concentratively study textbook material and theory on basic technical subjects and, also, had them spend one hour every day after work learning to operate tractors, paddy transplanting machines and other farm machinery according to their specialty, through close coordination with cooperative farms.

Owing to these functionaries who took the initiative in setting a practical example, most of the teachers were able to learn the skill to operate various farm machinery, including tractors.

Based on this achievement, the administrative committee organized all teachers in charge of each class to form a team with two or three members of the student study group and spend two hours or more after class teaching students in the art of operating farm machinery.

First the knowledge about operation of farm machinery gained in the class is further strengthened, followed by field practice for increased proficiency.

The administrative committee had students practice not only at the school practice ground but also at cooperative farms.

When practicing on a cooperative farm, two persons were formed into a team, and, with the assistance of tractor drivers, practiced operation on the road and between the fields as well as the tilling operation.

One special consideration given by the country administrative committee was that any and every skill taught had to be a useful one that contributes to rural technical revolution.

This was true, for instance, with the question of insuring the quality of tilling.

Teachers led students to the farm and had them practice tilling with tractors, at the same time making sure the quality of work is good and driving home the significance of good quality tilling.

Students are better able to equip themselves through this kind of process, both in theory and practice.

The county administrative committee popularized the achievements and experience gained from the guidance effort at Sangp'al Senior Middle School.

One important experience evidenced was the fact that the effort did not end with on-the-job training, field inspection and organization of meetings for exchange of experiences but it continued to extend substantial assistance until the great leader's instruction on expansion of technical education was thoroughly followed.

The county administrative committee first made sure that schools follow the example of the experience gained by the Sangp'al Senior Middle School while timely providing necessary conditions for expansion of technical education.

The administrative committee in cooperation with the county cooperative farm management committee enabled students to go out to the farm and learn to handle and operate various farm machinery during practice sessions after the school hours.

In the meantime, classes for instruction on technical subjects, events for competing in operating skills, etc., were organized at times, thereby turning the campaign into a mass work.

Through all these efforts, the quality of technical education was further elevated, and the desire of students to acquire at least one skill has attained a new height never before seen.

As the result of the county administrative committee's effort to strengthen guidance for technical education with a sense of responsibility for the education of the next generation, senior middle school students in Mundok County are growing reliably into useful workers of socialist construction possessing one or more technical skills.

The fact that 60-70 percent of the tractor drivers in Mundok County are graduates of senior middle schools alone attest sufficiently to its being so.

The county administrative committee is accelerating its pace in pursuing guidance programs for senior middle schools in Mundok County with the aim of elevating by one step the level of technical education programs, backed by achievements and experience gained from guiding school education.

9049
CSO: 4208

KOREAN-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP PACT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 77 p 2

[Article: "Korean-Chinese Friendship Growing Closer Daily"]

[Text] Sixteen years ago on 11 July a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between our country and China.

The concluding of this treaty was an epoch-making event which developed to a new high stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and China.

Since the time the treaty was concluded the friendship and cooperation between Korea and China have developed even more rapidly in various spheres such as politics, economics and culture.

The peoples of Korea and China are brothers and comrades-in-arms who have formed their militant friendship in the midst of the longstanding struggle opposing imperialism.

The traditional Korean-Chinese friendship possesses old historical roots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has expounded as follows:

"The friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is an indestructible friendship forged in blood in the midst of the longstanding struggle opposing imperialism."

Korean-Chinese friendship is a great friendship realized and fostered personally by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tse-tung and a militant friendship which has been consolidated and developed, standing the test of history.

The Korean and Chinese peoples, their hands firmly clasped together from early times, have learned empirically through the common struggle for

national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction that their destinies are bound by an inseparably close relationship.

The two peoples underwent life, death, joy and sorrow together in the same trench opposing a common enemy and triumphed fighting shoulder to shoulder.

The peoples of the two countries have also closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for the cause of socialism.

The fraternal Chinese people have always firmly supported and encouraged our people's righteous cause of achieving socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our people are grateful for this.

The visit of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to China in April 1975 demonstrated unequivocally to the whole world the invincible strength of the friendship forged in blood of the Korean and Chinese peoples and constituted an epoch-making opportunity for developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations to a higher stage in accordance with the trend of present-day developments.

Today the Korean-Chinese friendship is being consolidated and developed daily through the interest and concern of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the perspicacious leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The daily blossoming Korean-Chinese friendship is advancing revolution and construction in the two countries and constitutes a mammoth contribution to opposing the common enemy and expediting the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause in Asia.

The peoples of the two countries, just as they fought and triumphed together in the past in the common struggle against the imperialist aggressors, will in the future also fight and triumph forever together as comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

In the future just as in the past our people will exhaust every effort to strengthen fraternal relations with the Chinese people.

Today the fraternal Chinese people, following the last wishes of their great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are honoring Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as their perspicacious leader and, under the wise guidance of the Chinese Communist Party with him as its head, are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly grasping class struggle as the key link, they have exposed the crimes of the "Gang of Four" and are

achieving great success in thoroughly liquidating their lingering poison and realizing the security of the country. The Chinese people are vigorously struggling to realize the magnificent goal of building their country into a modernized socialist power within the present century.

The Chinese working class is increasing production by vigorously engaging in the Learn from Ta-Ching Campaign.

The Socialist Labor Emulation Campaign which was first promoted in the Chengchow Railway Office and the Peking Railway Office is rapidly spreading in the railway and transportation sector, to be sure, as well as to various sectors of the people's economy such as metallurgy, electric power and petroleum processing.

Learning from the Ta-Ching working class revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and overcoming difficulties and discovering the things that are lacking and making up for the things that are deficient, the Chinese working class is striving to fulfill production quotas to the letter every month.

The work to renovate technology and introduce new scientific results into production is proceeding energetically.

In the countryside the mass movement for agriculture to learn from Ta-Chai and for making the Ta-Chai type county general is vigorously proceeding so that numerous "Red Flowers of Ta-Chai" are blooming.

In the rural areas irrigation and mechanization are being advanced, the rural economy's material and technological base is being strengthened and agricultural production is increasing daily.

Recently national conferences on summer crop production and cotton production were held.

New successes are being achieved also in the scientific and cultural spheres.

The Chinese people are struggling to liberate Taiwan, which is an inseparable part of their territory.

The Korean people sincerely delight in the excellent successes which the fraternal Chinese people have achieved in revolution and construction the same as with their own successes and heartily congratulate them.

Our people wish with all their heart that the Chinese people achieve greater victories in their future struggles.

The Korean-Chinese friendship will bloom forever.

8997
CSO: 4208

MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Sep 77 OW

[Cable from Brezhnev and Kosygin to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Pak Song-chol, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK;

Comrade Pak Song-chol, premier of the DPRK Administration Council:

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the fraternal Korean working people's national day, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers extend warm greetings, in the name of the Soviet people, to the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council and all the Korean people.

On 9 September 1948 the first sovereign, democratic state in Korean history was founded on the Korean Peninsula, where the masses of working people had seized all power completely in their hands. The founding of the republic, which firmly embarked upon the road of socialist development, became an integral part of the course of world revolution and national liberation begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution 60 years ago.

The Korean people, under the leadership of the KWP, overcame colonial backwardness in a short historical period and converted their country into a developed socialist state with modern industry and agriculture and high levels of national culture and science, thereby achieving remarkable successes in building a new life. The just cause of the Korean people, who are fighting for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, enjoys the full support of the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world.

The USSR and the DPRK are linked by an inseparable bond of class brotherhood based on the commonality of their basic interests in the building of socialism and communism and consolidated by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. We do not doubt that the friendly ties existing in all areas between our two countries and parties will continue to expand and strengthen in the interest of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the socialist system of the whole world.

We sincerely wish you and all the Korean people new successes in building socialism and in the struggle to achieve the national reunification of Korea.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

CSO: 4208

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 12 Sep 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep, (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Menghistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the revolution day of Ethiopia. The message reads:

His excellency Lieutenant Colonel Menghistu Haile Mariam, chairman,

Provisional Military Administrative Council,

Socialist Ethiopia,

Addis Ababa

I extend, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people, and in my own, warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian people, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the revolution day of Ethiopia.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the great successes scored by the Ethiopian people in the struggle to carry out national democratic revolution and build a new society under the correct leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council headed by your excellency since the victory of revolution.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and Ethiopia will further cement and develop in future, I take this occasion to sincerely wish your excellency and your people greater successes in your struggle for the country's independent development.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Pyongyang, 11 September 1977.

CSO: 4220

PRC ENVOY FETES POSTS-TELECOMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 14 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep, (KCNA)--Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, arranged a banquet at his embassy yesterday evening in connection with the visit of the posts and telecommunications delegation of the People's Republic of China to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Kim Yong-chae, Chon Tok-chil, and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Chung Fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications of the People's Republic of China.

Speaking first at the banquet, head of the delegation Chung Fu-hsiang said:

It was a great honor and encouragement to us that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song received our delegation and said most kind and friendly words for it. For this I express once again heartfelt thanks.

The friendship between the two peoples was personally founded and nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, and emphasized: Therefore, this friendship is unbreakable.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song and the four-point national salvation proposal advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of Korea enjoy the sympathy and support of the peoples of all countries of the world, he said.

Declaring that the people and workers in the field of posts and telecommunications of China will resolutely support the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, he expressed the belief that the beautiful 3,000 ri land would be certainly reunified.

The people and workers in the field of posts and telecommunications of China will bend all efforts to strengthen and develop the noble friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and telecommunication workers of the two countries under the leadership of their wise leader Chairman Hua, upholding the great banner of Chairman Mao, he noted.

Kim Yong-chae spoke next. He said:

The visit to our country of the posts and telecommunications delegation of the People's Republic of China marked an important occasion in developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, busy as he was with state affairs, received the posts and telecommunications delegation and had a friendly talk with it, and spoke of the steady strengthening and development of the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two governments, and two peoples of Korea and China which are favorably developing with each passing day.

He pointed out that, during its stay in our country, the delegation highly appreciated the successes made by our people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and expressed full support to the just struggle of our people to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and achieve national reunification.

He sincerely wished the fraternal Chinese people and telecommunication workers great successes in the struggle to implement the proletarian revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, stabilize the country, and achieve the aim to build China into a modern socialist power before the end of this century, upholding the lines and militant tasks put forward by the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China under the wise leadership of their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

He stressed that the friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples would always grow from strength to strength.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast to everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and telecommunication workers of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the good health and long life of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4220

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHUCHE SEMINAR DELEGATES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1653 GMT 14 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep, (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 14 September received delegates from different countries to the international seminar on the chuche idea.

Present on the occasion were: the government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Dr Shakir al-Fahham, minister of education of the Syrian Arab Republic; the Japanese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Dr Kaoru Yasui, professor of the Hosei University, Japan, and chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists; Sossah Kounoutcho, general director of scientific research who is the government delegate of the republic of Togo; the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Richard Christian Remi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Genero Carnero Checa, general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Imre Balint, member of the Presidency of its Central Committee; the government delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Moustapha Soumare, minister of national education of the Republic of Mali; the government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Elvin McDavid, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and minister of state of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of national education, sports and justice;

The government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by A.H.K. Jumba-Masagazi, minister of planning and economic development of the Republic of Uganda; the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party of Iraq headed by Sabah Salman, chief editor of AL THOURA, the organ of the

Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party; Joao Eva-Ngelista Hailonda, secretary of the Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Angola; the delegation of the Malta Labor Party headed by Salvu Sant, its president; the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Armando Lopez Salinas, member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee; the delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Kazi Zafar Ahmed, secretary general of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, president of the Workers Federation of Bangladesh, and editor of the weekly NAYAJUG; the delegation of the Socialist Left Party of Norway headed by Steinar Stjerno, member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee; Clement Newman Ackon, deputy editor of Ghanaian paper THE PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS and secretary-general of the Ghana Journalists Association;

The delegation of the Gabonese Democratic Party headed by Mamadou Diop, member of its Central Committee and general director of the Gabonese customs; the Gambian People's Progressive Party and government delegation headed by Abdou Rahman Sallah, chairman of the Gambian People's Progressive Party Youth Movement; Fernando Gamba Lopez, chief of the "Group for the Study of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" of Latin American students studying in Europe; Victor Motapanyane, chief of the "Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" of the African students studying in Europe; Mahoma Mwaungulu, chairman of the "Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" in Europe; Nicandro Pereira Barreto, director of the Ministry of Justice of Guinea-Bissau, member of the party committee of autonomous sector of Bissau--responsible for information and propaganda, who is the government delegate of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Missam-han, delegate of the National Union of Cameroonian Journalists and the Cameroonian Committee of Rural Development;

The delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor headed by N'gassaki-oya Norbert, first councillor of the Department of External Relations of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor; the delegation of the Cyprus Socialist Party headed by Chrysanthos Savvides, its special secretary; the government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by A. O. Olusesi, deputy director of the Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Ian Donald Borrie, national vice chairman of the New Zealand-DPRK Society; the delegation of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association headed by Arne Herlov Petersen, writer and journalist of Denmark; the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Government of Rwanda headed by Sinamenye Ildephonse, its executive advisor; Albert Rodesch, lawyer of Luxembourg; the delegation of the "Lebanese Group for Studying Kimilsongism" in Lebanon headed by Chawki Ajami, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Group for Studying Kimilsongism" in Lebanon;

Sami Kaaki, vice head of the "Translation and Publication Committee of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works" in Lebanon; Joe Vella, editor of MALTA NEWS;

Bhugaloo Heeralall, director of the Port Louis High School of Mauritius; Frances Beal, chairman of the "U.S.-Chuche Study Group" and general manager of the U.S. newspaper GUARDIAN; the delegation of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi headed by Daniel Nyambariza, member of the Political Bureau of its Central Committee and professor of the Bujumbura University; the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Moussa Bajo ali-Traore, ambassador of the PRB to the DPRK, who is member of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin; Prof Joje Rafael Nunez Tenorio, director of philosophical faculty of the Central University of Venezuela; Jorge E. Ruiz, chairman of the Panamanian Journalists Union; Alberto Tauro, professor of the Major National University of San Marcos-Lima, Peru;

The government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic headed by Ould Salek Mohumed Salem, minister of information of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Ouedraogo Mamadou Zongbe, director of the newspaper of the Republic of Upper Volta LE SOLEIL DE HAUTE-VOLTA; Ouedraogo Ouindelassido Francois, general treasurer of the Patriotic League for Development of the Republic of Upper Volta; the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by Mwahafa Ndilula, member of the Central Committee of the Youth League of the South West Africa People's Organization; Reginald Beuthner, cameraman for West German TV and his wife; the delegation of the Sudan Socialist Union headed by Dr Omer-el Amin, member, and secretary for development, of its Central Committee; Dario Ghisletta, acting general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, who is its delegate; the delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organization headed by Beat Schneider; member of its Political Bureau; the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden headed by Jan Erik Roos, member of its Central Committee;

Manso Nbompa-Turay, member of the Central Committee of All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and the national president of the Youth Council, who is the delegate of All People's Congress; Daisy Bona-Allen, managing editor of the Sierra Leonean newspaper FLASH and assistant secretary-general of the Association of the Sierra Leonean Journalists; the government delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Fall Mamadou, first councillor of the Senegalese embassy in Peking; Boubacar Camara, Dakar municipal councillor and poet of Senegal; the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by Jimmy Collet, secretary of the General Union of Workers of Seychelles; Amin el Tahir el Shibli, deputy secretary-general of the Arab Lawyers' Union, who is the delegate of the union; Fadiel Abeyed, director general of the press organization of the Arab Gulf information; Abdul Wahab Samman, official report adviser of ruler Sharjah and director of Radio "Dubai" of the United Arab Emirates;

S. B. Lungu, assistant secretary general of the Organization of the African Trade Union Unity; Zulficar Kobeissi, Arab writer and journalist; Paifillah Alhamoud, director and editor-in-chief of the Jordanian weekly AL SAHAFI;

Giovanni Battista Bonelli, deputy procurator general of Milan, Italy; Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Relations Institute; Vishwanath, chief editor of the Indian paper INDIAN TIMES, and his wife; Adly Barsoum, deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper AL-GOUMHOURIA; the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador headed by Manuel Agustin Aguirre, its political adviser; the delegation of the United National Front political organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Nagi Salem Brak, member of its Central Committee; Ahmed Mohamed Haider, general director of the political department of the Foreign Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is the government delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic;

Fred Chita Mule, business news editor of ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL; the delegation of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea headed by Rondo Nc'o Ivasa, member of its Central Committee; Adoum Aganaye, delegate of the government of the Republic of Chad, who is ambassador of the Republic of Chad to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Renato Araneda, leader of the Central Committee of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement and deputy chief of the external committee of its Central Committee, who is the delegate of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement; Mohammad Aslam Nagi, chairman of the Lahore, Pakistan, "Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism"; Abdul Malik, general secretary of the Karachi Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Pakistan; the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Aboammar Saad, member of the Palestinian National Council; Alfred Eibel, chief of the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" in Paris, and editor of the "Alfred Eibel" Publishing House; the delegation of the Finnish Socialist Labor Party headed by Penti Walzer, vice chairman of its Central Committee;

The Tanzanian party and government delegation headed by D. N. Mwakawago, principal of the party ideological college of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; the delegation of the Korea Information Committee of Holland headed by Ad van Hout, secretary general of the committee; Jaap Van Ginneken, Dutch journalist; the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior) headed by Voutsas Eheftherios, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior); and George Pattas, member of the International Relations Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and its delegate.

Also present were the members of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification headed by Comrade O Su-il, and the members of the delegation of the Korean Scientists in Japan headed by Pak Yong-kon, dean of a faculty of the Korean University.

Present there were comrades Kim Il, Pak Song-chol, Kang Yang-uk, Kim Gong-kyu, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kim Hwan, and Hwang Chang-yop.

The members of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly received the delegates, shaking hands with all of them.

The delegates, expressing deepest respect and reverence for the great leader, with great joy at meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea, offered their warm greetings to the great leader and reverentially wished the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the delegates.

CSO: 4220

PYONGYANG BANQUET HONORS MADAGASCAR DELEGATION

Ho Tam Welcomes Guests

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep, (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Richard Christian Remi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The banquet was addressed first by Comrade Ho Tam. Warmly welcoming the guests, he said:

The peoples of Korea and Madagascar established the firm bonds of friendship in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new independent society.

Particularly, after the visit to our country of his excellency President Didier Ratsiraka, the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people, in June 1976, and his meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries have entered the new road of allround efflorescence and development.

The Malagasy Government's dispatch of the high-level delegation headed by comrade foreign minister to the international seminar on the chuche idea to open in our country is indicative of the close ties between our two countries.

Today the Malagasy people, under the correct guidance of Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader, are registering great successes in the struggle for liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule, developing the national economy and national culture, and building a socialist society.

The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly Malagasy people greater successes in the future struggle for the independent development of the country, and for the realization of the charter of the socialist revolution.

Pointing out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's presentation of "Theses on Socialist Education," the chuche-based revolutionary program of education and great communist program of education on 5 September marks an important occasion in bringing about a new turn in the socialist education work of our country and in the socialist construction as a whole, Comrade Ho Tam said: Upon receiving this programmatic document, our people, filled with infinite pride and honor, are vigorously struggling to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He further said: The Korean people will continue to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and dominationism in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, and the world people who advocate independence.

We will always march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Malagasy people under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence on the road of this common struggle.

Richard Christian Remi spoke next at the banquet.

Speaking of the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a few days ago, he said: 29 years are not a long period in the history of a nation. But, in this period the courageous Korean people, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, have built an independent state advancing along the road of socialism at the speed of chollima, carrying forward their rich traditions.

He continued: We have come to this beautiful land of morning calm to convey the fraternal and warm greetings of the Malagasy people and President Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader, to his excellency President Kim Il-song and the heroic and fraternal Korean people.

We have come to witness and learn from heroism of your country, the holy land of struggle against aggression, invasion, and occupation by outside forces, the bulwark of the revolutionary new-emerging forces, a model of progress and development, and a brilliant symbol of the successful socialist revolution.

The Korean people, under the illustrious leadership of their great and respected and beloved leader, have carried out with credit the three revolutions, ideological, technical, and cultural, and are working a new triumphant miracle day after day in the implementation of the five-point

policy of national remaking and the grand socialist construction, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

Stressing that the struggle for the reunification of Korea is a link in the efforts of all the peoples aspiring after freedom and fighting for genuine independence, he said:

We will as always support the three principles of the 4 July 1972 North-South joint statement advanced by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, and approved at the United Nations General Assembly, the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by him, and the 25 January 1977 letter containing the keynote of the proposition for reunification.

The Malagasy people demand the reunification based on the disbandment of the "UN Command," the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and conversion of the armistice agreement into a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the resolution of the fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries held in Colombo.

The attendants of the banquet raised a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples, and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people, President Didier Ratsiraka.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ho Tam, Remi Conference

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang between Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Comrade Richard Christian Remi, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were Rakotofiringa Crescent Soloheray and Rako Tondramasi Paul.

At the talks, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and other questions of common concern.

At the talks, which proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the two sides reached a unanimity of views in the questions discussed.

CSO: 4220

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep, (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Song-chol, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to the party and state leaders of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The message of greetings reads:

Comrade Todor Zhivkov
First Secretary of the Central Committee
Bulgarian Communist Party
President of the State Council
Bulgarian People's Republic

Comrade Stanko Todorov
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Bulgarian People's Republic

Sofia

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean people, and in our own name, warmest felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the Bulgarian people.

Since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party have turned their country, once backward, into a prospering and developing socialist state through their vigorous creative labor drive.

Today the Bulgarian people have registered great successes in the struggle to carry out the seventh 5-year plan.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the worthwhile struggle for the building of a new society.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Bulgarian people greater successes in the struggle to build a developed socialist society.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pak Song-chol
Premier of the Administration Council
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 8 September 1977.

CSO: 4220

PRC PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY WELCOMED IN PYONGYANG

Inspects Film Studio

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep, (KCNA)--The Central Philharmonic Society of China, led by Lu Chi, adviser to the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, inspected the Korean Feature Film Studio and other places in Pyongyang on 3 September.

They stopped in the "hall on the course of on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" where they were briefed on the road covered by the Korean Feature Film Studio under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and his parental care. Then they saw with deep interest the major film producing processes.

After the inspection, head of the society Lu Chi admired the rapid progress of Korean film art. He said:

The Korean films are profound in their political and ideological contents and high in their artistic value. This is because the revolutionary film artists have devoted all their energies to film production upholding the revolutionary literary and art policy of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

On the same day, the Central Philharmonic Society of China drove to the Pyongyang Conservatory of Music and Dance where it appreciated a performance given by students of the conservatory. The students fully exhibited the artistic talent they have cultivated amid the profound love and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They excellently sang Chinese songs, pleasing the Chinese guests.

The Chinese artists were shown around the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and the Pyongyang Metro and invited to watch the mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea."

At Mansudae Art Theater

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 6 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep, (KCNA)--The artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe held a friendship gathering on 5 September at the Mansudae Art Theater with the artists of the Central Philharmonic Society of China.

Invited to the friendship gathering were all the members of the Central Philharmonic Society of China headed by Lu Chi, adviser to the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, and Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien, and staff members of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were personages concerned Li Chang-son and Chang Chol, and artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe. Chang Chol spoke first at the gathering.

He said that during its stay in our country the Central Philharmonic Society of China, through its performances and tour of different parts, impressively showed the proud successes gained by the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for smashing a blow at the "Gang of Four" and strengthening and developing their country into a socialist power under the far-sighted leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, upholding the behests of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and made a contribution to further strengthening the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

In this course, the Chinese artists, he noted, greatly encouraged our people in the struggle to accelerate the revolution and construction, and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Lu Chi spoke next.

He said that the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe, who have won fame throughout the world as the most beautiful flower in the big flower garden of Korean literature and art, created and performed a number of revolutionary literary and art works under the wise leadership and warm care of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and thus gained not only big successes, but also precious experiences in educating and tempering the people in the glorious revolutionary traditions and communist spirit, and repelling and wiping out the enemy, taking arts as a powerful weapon.

Saying that the blood-cemented friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and men of culture and art will be everlasting, he stressed: No matter what may happen in the world, we, as comrades-in-arms and brothers, will firmly unite and fight and win victory together.

The attendants drank toasts to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Chinese peoples and men of literature and art, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of the Korean people.

The artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe and the artists of the Central Philharmonic Society of China exchanged experiences gained by them in their artistic creation at the gathering which proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of revolutionary friendship.

Prior to the friendship gathering, the Chinese artists were invited to see the song and dance tale "The Song of Paradise."

CSO: 4220

CHONG CHUN-KI RECEIVES GIFTS FROM JAPANESE COMPANIES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--A ceremony for conveying gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the Daito Shipping Co, Ltd, and the Daito Trading Co, Ltd, of Japan on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 11 September in Pyongyang.

Put up with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Yi Tuk-hyon, Wang Kyong-hak, and other personages concerned.

Also present were Hisahiro Tanaka, director of the Daito Shipping Co, Ltd, of Japan, and Tsutomu Iwafuchi, master of the Japanese ship "Toyo-Maru."

At the ceremony, Comrade Chong Chun-ki was entrusted to receive gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Hisahiro Tanaka, director of the Daito Shipping Co, Ltd, of Japan. Hisahiro Tanaka spoke at the ceremony. He said:

We have come to Korea bringing with us the cycles for children which we had prepared as gifts to his excellency president who loves the children, the future pillars of the country, calling them kings of the country, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song.

Having seen the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has made wonderful progress through the brilliant embodiment of Kimilsongism under the wise leadership of the great leader his excellency Kim Il-song, we pay the highest tribute and respects to the respected and beloved his excellency president, he noted.

We will make efforts to see Korea's reunification realized at the earliest date in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song, he stressed.

Greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, he wholeheartedly wished the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4220

GREEK PARTY DELEGATION ENDS DPRK VISIT 10 SEP

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 11 Sep 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep, (KCNA)--Comrade Babis Drakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior), who came to our country on 6 September at the head of a delegation of the party, left Pyongyang by plane on 10 September. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Hyon Chun-kuk.

The delegation was entertained at a banquet by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on the evening of 6 September, the day of its arrival in Pyongyang.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Babis Drakopoulos stressed that the Communist Party of Greece would strengthen propaganda among the Greek people to give them a better understanding of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea, and actively support the reunification of this country.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people, who defeated U.S. imperialism, will in the future give a rebuff to the obstructionist schemings of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the country.

Speaking before him at the banquet, Comrade Kim Yong-nam said that the Workers Party of Korea note with high appreciation that the Communist Party of Greece is relentlessly struggling, firmly maintaining its independence even under very difficult conditions. We will, in the future, too, make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples under the revolutionary banner of independence, he declared.

Talks were held on 7 September between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior).

CSO: 4220

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GROUP OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 12 September received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the delegation of Chongnyon chapter workers which are spending significant days in the socialist fatherland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yun Sang-chol, director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the members of the delegation of Chongnyon chapter workers headed by Yi Ho-mo, chairman of the Saitama prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly met the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of Chongnyon chapter workers, had a conversation with them in a cordial atmosphere, and posed for a photograph with them.

Expressing their firm determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to the respected and beloved leader, deeply cherishing in their hearts the great honor and happiness at being received by the great leader whom they always revere deep in their hearts and hold in high esteem, the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of Chongnyon chapter workers reverently wished good health and a long life to the great leader for the reunification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the generations to come.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged yesterday a luncheon in honor of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of Chongnyon chapter workers.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CSO: 4220

YOUTH SHOCK BRIGADES URGED TO ACCELERATE RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 7 Jun 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade Members! Let Us Positively Accelerate New Railroad Electrification Construction"]

[Text] Upholding the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented in this year's New Year Address and at the 13th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, the entire country is now feverishly engaged in the "200 Day Battle of the Transportation Revolution."

The flames of the Speed Battle are burning furiously on the transportation front amidst the resounding drumbeat of revolution, and the speed battle youth shock brigade members who answered the fatherly leader's call and rushed out to the battleground for electrifying the Tanch'on-Komdok and Kilchu-Hyesan railroads are creating a new speed of loyalty every day and are advancing construction.

Easing the strain on transportation is emerging as a very urgent matter in accelerating the overall economic construction of the country today.

A new revolutionary transformation must be attained on the transportation front, and the increased demand for transportation in the people's economy must be amply satisfied so as to be able to normalize production at a high level in factories and enterprises and firmly guarantee a balanced development of the overall people's economy, including industry and transportation.

Railroad transportation, the core of our country's transportation network, occupies the most important place here and railroad electrification is of signal importance to the development of railroad transportation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"An important means for amply ensuring the increasing need of the people's economy for transportation is to continue to vigorously push ahead with railroad electrification according to the line which our party has already set forth." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 257)

The quickest way to increase the traffic volume of the existing railroads in our country and to ease the strain of rail transportation is electrifying the railroads.

Having unfolded his grandiose plan for electrifying the railroads in the entire country and inaugurating a new era of railroad electrification, the fatherly leader once again this year set forth the militant task of electrifying the Tanch'on-Komdok and Kilchu-Hyesan railroads and summoned the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade members to this prestigious battle.

This was another instance of the lofty trust the fatherly leader has in our speed battle youth shock brigade members whose name is renowned as shock brigade units and political units in every battlefield for laying new rails and electrifying the railroads.

The speed battle youth shock brigade members can hardly restrain their fervently beating hearts at this display of high confidence and concern which the fatherly leader ceaselessly bestows on them. Accordingly, the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade members now are brilliantly completing one month's work in a fortnight or 10 days in new railroad electrification construction, thereby displaying the heroic vigor of the youth of our era. Members of the Pyongyang City Battalion of the Youth Shock Brigade No 2 have again set a struggle target which is twice the battle results attained up to the present and have called on all the speed battle youth shock brigade members responsible for railroad electrification construction to carry out the work of recording the names of innovators of honor in the newspaper NODONG CH'ONGNYON and to vigorously engage in a socialist competition between battalions and companies.

This is a demonstration of the ardent loyalty of the speed battle youth shock brigade members to accelerate new railroad electrification construction rapidly and give joy to the great leader and is a fine idea.

The speed battle youth shock brigade members will accelerate the forward progress of economic construction one step higher, cause the people's livelihood to blossom forth and make the fatherly leader happy by rapidly completing railroad electrification construction between Tanch'on-Komdok and Hyesan-Kilchu through this fierce competition.

To rapidly accelerate new railroad electrification construction it is important that the speed battle youth shock brigade members possess a spirit of loyalty to the fatherly leader, more vigorously engage in the youth shock brigade movement and pioneer very difficult and arduous breakthroughs in construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The youth must always take the lead in difficult and arduous work as shock troops of socialist construction and devote all their energy and talent to

industry, rural economy and all other sectors of the people's economy. All the youth must set new and more lustrous labor achievements in socialist construction by displaying a high communistic working spirit and giving themselves to the momentous labor struggle." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, p 109)

The youth shock brigade movement is the movement of loyalty for our youth to devote all their youthful ardor and wisdom for the great leader and the fatherland and give luster to the new era of chuche.

The speed battle youth shock brigade members must always deeply cherish their honor and prestige as shock troops taking the lead in difficult and arduous work to implement the fatherly leader's instructions and party policy and as youth vanguards of the political unit which rears trustworthy reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche and establish labor achievements at the key links of construction and at the most difficult and arduous battle posts.

The Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade members must always set high struggle targets, perform their work boldly and on a large scale and vigorously fly the banner of the youth shock brigade and, at the same time, kindle the powerful fiery wind of the speed battle in each battleground, advance the target date to the maximum degree and ensure the quality on the highest level.

The work of positively mechanizing the difficult and arduous work of construction and positively introducing new technology and advanced working methods is an important task which our perceptive and perspicacious youth must perform.

In our era, we cannot advance even one step forward or create a new speed in construction without renovating technology.

The speed battle youth shock brigade members must all actively become originators of and persons responsible for technological innovation as befits vanguards of the technical revolution, positively introduce high performance machinery and advanced working methods, creative designs and reasonable plans, and endlessly create new records and new levels so as to advance the construction completion date.

The railroad electrification construction sites are a living theater and a marvelous school of revolutionization for the youth burning with fighting spirit.

The fatherly leader summons the youth and entrusts them with the work every time a difficult chore occurs in the grandiose farsighted program for no other reason but to raise our new generations as stalwart communistic, chuche-oriented revolutionaries in a trustworthy manner, who will remain steadfast in the face of any storm whatever.

The speed battle youth shock brigade members must bear in mind that the construction site is not a mere work site but rather a school or revolutionization which refines them, and they must work and learn at the battlefield where the lofty wishes of the fatherly leader are brought to fruition and, at the same time, further intensify organizational life and readily go on training themselves amidst the strenuous struggle which overcomes all obstacles.

As in all other work, success in battle mainly depends on organizational political work of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] organizations and functionaries.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must continue to warmly implant in the hearts of the speed battle youth shock brigade members the great leader's immortal chuche ideology and programmatic instructions and the high trust and solicitude which he extends to them and must vigorously lead them to continuous innovation and continuous advance, raising the flames of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions.

It is particularly important here that the functionaries and SWYL activists heighten their role as heralds of attack who take the lead in performing difficult and arduous work and resolve all knotty problems they encounter and as buglers leading the charge to bring the youth to new innovations through fresh and vibrant political propaganda and economic agitation which touches the hearts of the youth.

In addition, SWYL organizations must regularly perform good summation and evaluation of shock brigade activities and competition, widely generalize the successes and experiences and, at the same time, raise all the youth shock brigade members as heroes of construction, heroes of creativity.

The battle which the speed battle youth shock brigade members are now waging is the rewarding and glorious work of causing the grandiose railway electrification plan of the fatherly leader to bloom more widely and, with their loyalty, making this year--a year for boosting the transportation front--shine forth brightly.

Speed battle youth shock brigade members! Let all of us repay the fatherly leader's tremendous trust and expectation, endless love and concern, with our loyalty by once again creating a speed which startles everybody in the world and establishing shining labor achievements in railroad electrification construction.

8446
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NORTH KOREAN TELEVISION NETWORK ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 38, Aug 77 pp 50-52

[Article: "North Korea Reports on Growth of Television Network"]

[Text] On 28 June the Korean News Agency (KNA) reported that 97 percent of the North Korean households are within the television coverage area, and color television can be viewed in 73 percent of the total television service area.

In regard to television, Kim Il-song stated in his speech presented at the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party: "We must improve and strengthen the work of publications dissemination and propaganda broadcasting in order to elevate the cultural and technical level of the workers, and in particular, we must further expand the television network so that within the next few years television will cover the entire country." Thus, North Korea decided to set up a TV relay system in the six-year plan and expand the TV coverage area so as to reach as much as 90 percent of the households. Later, the subject of television was not mentioned in the 22 September 1975 report concerning the attainment of the six-year plan 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule. But the above KNA report confirms the implementation of the plan relating to television [network expansion] in the six-year plan. (However, it was achieved more than 6 months after the six-year plan.)

Since the 1970's North Korea's television industry, especially in the area of color television, has utilized technical assistance from Japan, such as from the Nippon Electric Company (NEC).

The major TV-industry-related factories are the following:

Namp'o Communications Equipment Factory (wired diffusion broadcasting facilities);
Anju Communications Equipment Factory (television relay materials);
Pyongyang Television Factory (television sets);
Tanch'on Disabled Veterans Factory (television sets).

CSO: 4105

PRODUCTS, LOCATION OF 30 OCTOBER FACTORY DISCUSSED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 38, Aug 77 pp 45-46

[Article: "The 30 October Factory"]

[Text] It was reported in the 21 July NODONG SINMUN that the 30 October Factory is manufacturing bearings which are used in fertilizer production facilities. Therefore, this factory appears to be the 30 October Bearing Factory which was cited in the 22 September 1975 report of the Central Statistical Bureau as having been completed by the end of August 1975.

The construction of this factory was discussed in the Soviet-Korean Economic and Scientific-Technical Intergovernmental Consultative Committee, established in 1967. This factory was supposed to have been built during North Korea's Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) and is the largest factory specializing in the manufacture of bearings in North Korea.

From the standpoint of national defense, this factory would appear to be an underground factory. For this reason, North Korea has never mentioned its location. However, judging from the fact that the article in the 21 July NODONG SINMUN was written by Yi Kyu-chong,* who is the special correspondent for North Pyongan Province, it is certain that this factory is located in North Pyongan Province, but its exact location is still unknown.

Moreover, according to a Soviet report, this factory has the capacity to produce 13 million bearings annually and the construction cost was \$20 million (annual interest unknown). (See also this issue of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, p 41.)

*Yi Kyu-chong has written articles in NODONG SINMUN on the following subjects: Chongju County on 29 May, Sinuiju Streptomycin Factory on 13 June, North Pyongan Province on 15 June, the Chongju Locomotive Unit on 23 July. Yi Kwang, who was also the special correspondent for North Pyongan Province, has not written any more articles in NODONG SINMUN since his report on the Uiju Cornstarch Factory in the 26 May issue. Thus, we conclude that Yi Kyu-chong has become the special correspondent for North Pyongan Province.

Note: According to the 9 August 1977 NODONG SINMUN, Hong Si-hak participated in the meeting held at the 30 October Factory. According to an estimate of the Joint Research Institute for International Relations (JRIIR) (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 37, p 5), it is believed that as of 4 May 1977 Hong Si-hak was first vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Peoples Committee, but it cannot be confirmed whether he was still holding this post as of 8 August.

CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN CITY FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 12 Sep--A Nampo city mass meeting welcoming the Galati city friendship delegation of Romania, headed by Radut Costica, secretary of the Galati city committee of the Romanian Communist Party, was held on 11 September at the Nampo Theater. Radut Costica and Kim Pyong-ho spoke at the meeting. Earlier, on 7 September a friendship gathering with the Galati city friendship delegation of Romania was held at the Korea-Romania Friendship Sampong Cooperative Farm. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 12 Sep 77 OW] Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 12 September met and had a friendly talk with the members of the Galati city friendship delegation of Romania headed by Radut Costica, secretary of the Galati city committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Kim Yong-son and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK]

ENVOY IN CAPE VERDE--Pyongyang, 13 Sep--Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on 30 August met Yim Hak-chol, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Cape Verde, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Saying that the stand of the Republic of Cape Verde against imperialism was unchangeable, the president expressed full support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 77 OW] Pyongyang, 14 Sep, (KCNA)--It is reported that a cultural agreement between the government of our country and the government of the Republic of Cape Verde was signed on 1 September in Praia, the capital of the Republic of Cape Verde. The agreement was signed by the ambassador of our country to Cape Verde on our side and by general secretary of the Foreign Ministry of that country on the Cape Verde side. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 77 OW]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 15 Sep, (KCNA)--A delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by

Yi Chang-son left here on 14 September by plane to attend the 64th meeting of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Bulgaria. The posts and telecommunications delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Chung Fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, which has been on a visit to our country left here yesterday by train. Antonio Castro Duenas, director of the international department of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, arrived here on 13 September by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 15 Sep 77 SK]

GIFTS TO RWANDA--Pyongyang, 11 Sep--A grand ceremony for conveying gifts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the government of the Republic of Rwanda was held in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, on 31 August. Present at the ceremony were Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, and the minister of domestic affairs, the minister of education, and the minister of public health, and other dignitaries of Rwanda. The ambassador of our country to Rwanda was also present. The ambassador of our country courteously conveyed the gifts of the great leader. The ceremony was addressed by the ambassador of our country and the general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 11 Sep 77 OW]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA VISITORS--Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--Upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a party and government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, headed by his excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea and life president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, will shortly pay an official visit to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued decrees on the appointment of Comrade So Chong-kuk as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Nepal, and Comrade Yi Ik-hong as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Cameroon. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK]

DELEGATION DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 14 Sep, (KCNA)--The Galati city friendship delegation of Romania and the Algerian table tennis team left Pyongyang on 13 September by plane after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 14 Sep 77 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep, (KCNA)--Vice-president Kang Yang-uk on 12 September received the delegation of the Edogawa chapter and the Ueno second branch of Chongnyon headed by Son Ho-chu, chief director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing

with compatriotic sentiments. Personage concerned Han Pyong-hwa was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 14 Sep 77 SK]

SYRIAN ENVOY LEAVES--Pyongyang, 12 Sep, (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, premier of the Administration Council, on 11 September received and had a friendly conversation with Yassir al Farra, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic, when the latter paid a farewell call on him before leaving for home. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Hyong-yul.

[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 12 Sep 77 SK]

PRC TEAMS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 4 Sep--The Chinese football team and the 1 August women's basketball team of the Chinese PLA which had been on a visit to our country left here yesterday. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 4 Sep 77 OW]

IRRIGATION FACILITIES--Pyongyang, 5 Sep--The agricultural working people and their helpers across the country have made big achievements in small-scale irrigation projects. In the first 7 months of the year they dug 75,270 wells and 9,951 water pockets and laid 6,291 water pipes. There are in our country more than 1,500 reservoirs, big and small, including lakes Yonpung-ho, Manpung-ho, Taesong-ho, Sohung-ho, and Yontan-ho, irrigation channels extending 40,000 km, pumping stations, and hosts of other irrigation setups. Having this dense network of irrigation setups as well as large numbers of wells, water pockets, and pipes, our country is safe from any long spell of drought. Our country will bring under irrigation the remaining 180,000 hectares of dry fields before the end of April 1978. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 5 Sep 77 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Pyongyang, 5 Sep--Kim Kuk-hun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the German Democratic Republic, on 1 September presented his credentials to Erich Honecker, president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. Erich Honecker expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present on the occasion was the secretary of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

TROUPE IN MADAGASCAR--Pyongyang, 5 Sep--The Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country, which is now making a performance tour of Africa, evoking great repercussions, gave its premiere in Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, on 29 August, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka were put up with due respect in the grand auditorium of the Tananarive Normal College where the performance was given. The performance was watched by Prime Minister Rakotonaina, members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, ministers of the government, and leading personages of

public organizations of Madagascar, and a large number of citizens. Our artists' performance is evoking widespread repercussions in Madagascar. Radio Madagascar aired the "Song of General Kim Il-song" and other Korean songs. The Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country arrived in the capital of Madagascar on 27 August after successfully winding up its performances in Tanzania. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

RAWALPINDI VISITOR-- Pyongyang, 3 Sep--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 2 September met and had a friendly talk with A. Rahim, general secretary of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Yong-son. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Sep 77 SK] Pyongyang, 5 Sep--A. Rahim, general secretary of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, left here on 3 September by plane. While in our country, the guest visited the memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war. He said: Marshal Kim Il-song is the iron-willed brilliant commander who was the first in the world to beat down U.S. imperialism. The Korean people is a homogeneous nation with one language. Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. The Korean people infinitely revere and respect the great leader. Marshal Kim Il-song cares for and loves the people and devotes his all to the people. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

WEIGHTLIFTING TEAM--Pyongyang, 5 Sep--It is reported that the junior weightlifting team of our country carried off seven gold, two silver, and two bronze medals, and five cups at the international junior weightlifting competitions of socialist countries which were held in the Polish People's Republic between 25 and 28 August. The shining success registered by the Korean junior weightlifters in the competitions was made possible because they tempered their sports technique, shedding sweat of loyalty to carry out the chuche-based sports policy put forward by the great leader. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

BULGARIAN EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A press conference was held on 1 September at the embassy of the Bulgarian People's Republic in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present at the press conference were home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Apostol Apostolov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian embassy in Pyongyang, spoke at the press conference. Pointing to the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the socialist construction over the last 33 years, he said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria are strengthening and developing with each passing day. At the end of the press conference the attendants saw Bulgarian documentary films. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Sep 77 OW]

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 6 Sep--The Korea-Italy Friendship Association, 5 September, held a friendship gathering with the general

secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association. Present at the gathering were personage concerned Chu Chang-chun and members of the Korea-Italy Friendship Association. Invited to the gathering were Ina Sansone, general secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association and her family. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 6 Sep 77 OW]

DZHERZINSKY CENTENARY CELEBRATION--Pyongyang, 6 Sep--The central committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society held yesterday evening at the Chollima House of Culture a photo exhibition and film show on the centenary of the birth of Dzherzinsky. Present there were personage concerned Chi Chang-ik and working people in the city. Ambassador G. A. Kriulin and staff members of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. The attendants saw photographs showing the life and revolutionary activities of Dzherzinsky and Soviet films. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Sep 77 OW]

JUNIOR BOXING TEAMS FETED--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--The Korean physical culture and sports guidance committee on 31 August arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu Hall in honor of the foreign junior boxing teams which had participated in the 1977 international friendship junior boxing competitions among socialist countries held in Pyongyang. Invited to the banquet were the junior boxing teams of the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, and the Soviet Union. Present at the banquet were Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned, members of the organizing committee of the competitions, and the junior boxing teams of our country. The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 1 Sep 77 OW]

ORE TRANSPORT--The Tokch'on railway station transported about 9,500 more tons of concentrated ore than its quota in a recent 5-day period by intensifying concentrated transportation of ore. Upholding the great leader's instruction to broadly introduce the concentrated transportation system in the railway transportation sector, the station is marking a new innovation in transporting ore. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Sep 77 SK]

VEHICLE PARTS PLANT--The plant where Kim Kyong-ul is assigned has received the appreciation of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, for its innovation in vehicle parts production. A meeting conveying the great leader's appreciation was held at the site on 3 September. This plant scored a great innovation in vehicle parts production by inventing and producing a new rolling machine. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 7 Sep 77 SK]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAM--The Songhung geological survey team is overfulfilling its daily prospecting quota by more than 1.2 times. In particular, the Yu Sung-nam and Yi Ki-pung platoon of the prospecting company, by insuring full operation of all test drills and by introducing a new drilling method, has set an example by overfulfilling its daily drilling quota by more than 300 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 6 Sep 77 SK]

COAL TRANSPORTATION--Transportation workers of the Sinchon railway station have overfulfilled their daily coal transportation goal by 50 to 100 percent by fully utilizing available freight cars. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 5 Sep 77 SK]

CEMENT BLOCK PRODUCTION--The Changan cement block plant has produced various good quality blocks in large quantities by operating such equipment as cement mixers, crushers and motors at full capacity. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 5 Sep 77 SK]

WATER PUMP PRODUCTION--The Sotkan farm tool plant has accelerated the production of small-size water pumps. Workers of this plant have placed the production of small-sized water pumps required in irrigating fields on the right track by adopting new welding methods and by closely cooperating with one another. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

ORE PRODUCTION--Miners of the Kamuri mine have scored gains in ore production. Upholding the leader's instruction to give priority to the construction of pits, miners of the shaft have overfulfilled their daily goal by increasing efficiency in blasting through the adoption of deep-drilling methods. Miners of the ore dressing site have improved the quality of ore by correctly operating grinding equipment at full capacity. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Sep 77 SK]

GROUP FROM CHIBA--Pyongyang, 13 Sep, (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 12 September received and had conversation with the members of the 35th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan headed by Yi Tae-un, vice-chairman of the Chiba prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Personage concerned Kim In-son was present on the occasion. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Sep 77 SK]

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END